

**CONFIDENTIAL**

CHINA BUREAU No. 29 of 1915.

# REPORT

ON

## INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 17th July 1915.

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## PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

**List of Indian Newspapers and Periodicals.**

[As it stood on the 1st April 1915.]

NOTE.—(N)—Newspapers. (P)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Assamese.</i>					
1	"Banhi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Lakshmi Narayan Bezborua, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 46 years.	500
<i>Bengali.</i>					
2	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinod, Brahmin ; age 56 years.	700
3	"Alochana" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	500
4	"Ananda" (P)	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Mahesh Chandra Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
5	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Pratibha Devi, Brahmo ; age 45 years.	200
6	"Antapur" (P)...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Biraj Mohini Ray, Brahmo ; age 26 years.	600
7	"Archana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 36 years.	800
8	"Arghya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sures Ch. Palit, Hindu, Kayastha age 33 years.	700
9	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P).	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 75 years.	1,000
10	"Avasar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Lal Behari Datta, Hindu, Tanti ; age 50 years.	1,600
11	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Sudhanshu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 41 years.	600
12	"Baidya Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bikrampur, Ambastha Sammilani, Dacca.	1,000
13	"Baishnava Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Bi-monthly ...	Surendra Mohan Adhikary ...	500
14	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Monthly ...	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui ; age 55 years.	500
15	"Balak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	J. M. B. Duncan ...	5,500
16	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)	Db. ...	Do. ...	Sukumar Dutt, Brahmo ; age 43 years.	700
17	"Bangabandhu" (P)	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo ; age 57 years.	150
18	"Bangali" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin, age 69 years.	4,000
19	"Bangaratna" (N) ...	Krishnagar ...	Weekly ...	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar ; age 30 years.	400
20	"Bangavasi" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 58 years.	19,000
21	"Bankura Darpan" (N).	Bankura ...	Do. ...	Rama Nath Mukharji ; age 54 years	453
22	"Barisal Hitaishi" (N)	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 37 years.	625



No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
23	" <b>Basumati</b> " (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary ; age 48 years.	14,000
24	" <b>Bhakti</b> " (P) ...	Howrah ...	Monthly ...	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 29 years.	600
25	" <b>Bharat Laxmi</b> " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rahdha Nath De, Subarnabanik ; age about 35 years.	1,000
26	" <b>Bharati</b> " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mani Lal Ganguli Brahmo ; age about 32 years.	1,700
27	" <b>Bharatmahila</b> " ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Srinati Saraju Bala Dutta, Brahmo ; age 34 years.	450
28	" <b>Bhisak Darpan</b> " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rai Sahib Giris Chandra Bagchi ...	250
29	" <b>Bharatbarsha</b> " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Amulya Charan Ghosh Vidyabhusan, Kayastha ; age 39 years ; and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha, age 51 years.	4,000
30	" <b>Bidushak</b> " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kshetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	200
31	" <b>Bijuan</b> " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope ; age about 43 years.	300
32	" <b>Bikrampur</b> " (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Quarterly ...	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age 35 years.	500
33	" <b>Birbhum Varta</b> " (N) ...	Suri ...	Weekly ...	Devendra Nath Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	997
34	" <b>Birbhumi</b> " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kulada Prasad Mallik, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 34 years.	1,000
35	" <b>Birbhum Vasi</b> " (N) ...	Rampur Hat ...	Weekly ...	Satkowri Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	700
36	" <b>Brahman Samaj</b> " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi...	1,000
37	" <b>Brahma Vadi</b> " (P) ...	Barisal ...	Monthly ...	Manamohan Chakravarti, Brahmo ; age 52 years.	660
38	" <b>Brahma Vidya</b> " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha.	850
39	" <b>Burdwan Sanjivani</b> " (N).	Burdwan ...	Weekly ...	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 25 years.	700
40	" <b>Byabasay O Baniya</b> " (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sachindra Prosad Basu, Brahmo ; age 37 years.	900
41	" <b>Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha</b> " (N).	Bhowanipur ...	Weekly ...	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 31 years.	800
42	" <b>Charu Mihir</b> " (N) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 42 years.	800
43	" <b>Chhatra</b> " (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Sasibhusan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 49 years.	500
44	" <b>Chikitsa Prakas</b> " (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Dhirendra Nath Halder, Hindu, Gandabanik ; age 33 years.	400
45	" <b>Chikitsa Sammilani</b> " (P)...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kaviraj Sital Chandra Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
46	" <b>Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan</b> " (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya ; age 45 years.	300
47	" <b>Chinsura Vartavaha</b> " (N).	Chinsura ...	Weekly ...	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	1,000
48	" <b>Dainik Chandrika</b> " (N).	Calcutta ...	Daily except on Thursdays.	Panchcowri Banerji, Hindu, Brahman ; age 48 years.	4,000



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	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
49	" <b>Dainik Basumatī</b> " (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 48 years, and others.	3,000
50	" <b>Dooda Prakas</b> " (N)	Dacca	Weekly	Sasi Bhushan Biswas. Hindu, Kayastha.	800
51	" <b>Darsak</b> " (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Satis Chandra Bhattacharji, Brahmin; age about 40 years.	2,00
52	" <b>Dharma-o-Karma</b> " (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu Brahmin.	1,000 to 1,200
53	" <b>Dharma Tatva</b> " (P)	Do.	Fortnightly	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo	300
54	" <b>Dharma Pracharak</b> " (P)	Do.	Monthly	Nrisingha Ram Mukherji Hindu, Brahmin; age 52 years.	2,00
55	" <b>Diamond Harbour Hitaishi</b> " (N).	Diamond Harbour	Weekly	Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahisya; age 53 years.	2,500
56	" <b>Dhruba</b> " (P)	Ditto	Monthly	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	490
57	" <b>Education Gazette</b> " (N)	Chinsura	Weekly	Kumatdeo Mukherji, Brahmin; age 25 years.	1,500
58	" <b>Faridpur Nitalshini</b> " (N).	Faridpur	Do.	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya; age about 78 years.	900
59	" <b>Galpa Lahari</b> " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	2,000
60	" <b>Gambhira</b> " (P)	Malda	Bi-monthly	Krishna Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 35 years.	300
61	" <b>Gaud-duta</b> " (N)	Do.	Weekly	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla, Hindu, Baidya.	400
62	" <b>Grihastha</b> " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha; age 57 years.	3,000
63	" <b>Hakim</b> " (P)	Do.	Do.	Masihar Rahaman, Muhammadan; age 32 years.	500
64	" <b>Sri Gaaranga Sevaka</b> " (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 57 years.	600
65	" <b>Hindu Ranjika</b> " (N)	Rajshahi	Weekly	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan; age 41 years.	290
66	" <b>Hindu Sakha</b> " (P)	Hooghly	Monthly	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	200
67	" <b>Hitavadi</b> " (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Chandrodaya Vidyavinode, Hindu, Brahmin; age 50 years.	37,000
68	" <b>Islam-Rabi</b> " (N)	Mymensingh	Do.	Maulvi Maziuddin Ahmad, Muslim; age about 34 years.	700
69	" <b>Jagat-Jyoti</b> " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist; age 57 years.	700
70	" <b>Jagaran</b> " (N)	Bagerhat	Weekly	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300
71	" <b>Jahannabi</b> " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sudhakri-ta Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 31 years.	600
72	" <b>Jangipor Samoad</b> " (N)	Murshidabad	Weekly	Sarat Chandra Pandit, Hindu, Brahmin.	About 100



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	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
73	"Janmabhumi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 31 years.	300
74	"Jasohar" (N) ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
75	"Jubak" (P) ...	Santipur ...	Monthly ...	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	300
76	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P) ...	Comilla ...	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi ; age about 35 years.	1,500
77	"Jyoti" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	2,000
78	"Kajer-Loke" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	350
79	"Kalyani" (N) ...	Magura ...	Weekly ...	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	300
80	"Kangal" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Akinuddin Pradhan, Muhammadan ; age 20 years.	100
81	"Kanika" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 39 years.	150
82	"Karmakar Bandhu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar ; age 44 years.	500
83	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N) ...	Barisal ...	Weekly ...	Pratap Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 69 years.	500
84	"Kayastha Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Upendra Nath Mitra, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 33 years.	750
85	"Khuinavasi" (N) ...	Khulna ...	Weekly ...	Gopal Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 53 years.	350
86	"Krishak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Nikunja Bihari Datta, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	1,000
87	"Krishi Samvad" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Nishi Kanta Ghosh ; age about 35 years.	1,000
88	"Kshristya Bandhav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Mathura Nath Nath, Christian ; age about 51 years.	500
89	"Kushadaha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Brahma ; age 37 years.	500
90	"Mahajan Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 45 years.	400
91	"Mahila" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Revd. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahma ; age 60 years.	200
92	"Mahila Bandhav" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Miss K. Blair ; age 60 years	500
93	"Mahishya Mahila" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Srimati Krishna Bhabani Biswas, Hindu, Kaibarta.	300
94	"Mahisya Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	1,200
95	"Mahisya-Surhid" (P) ...	Diamond Harbour	Do. ...	Haripada Haldar, Hindu, Kaivarta ; age 81 years.	350
96	"Malancha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta ; Hindu, Vaidya ; age 45 years.	1,500
97	"Malda Samachar" (N) ...	Malda ...	Weekly ...	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,100
98	"Manasi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Subodh Chundra Dutt and others, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	2,000
99	"Mandarmala" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo ; age about 57 years.	400



No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
100	"Medini Bandhab" (N)	Midnapore	Weekly	Gossaindas Karan, Hindu, Satgope ; age 26 years.	500
101	"Midnapore Hitalshi" (N).	Do.	Do.	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	1,700
102	"Moslem Hitalshi" (N).	Calcutta	Do.	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.	6,300
103	"Muhammadi" (N)	Do.	Do.	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman ; age 40 years ; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 7,000
104	"Mukul" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	450
105	"Murshidabad Hitalshi" (N).	Saidabad	Weekly	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	250
106	"Nabagraha Prasanga" (P)	Mymensingh	Monthly	.....	.....
107	"Nandini" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Ashutosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya ; age 32 years.	500
108	"Nitya Mandir" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Mani Lal Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 34 years.	700
109	"Narayan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Mr. Chitta Ranjan Das, Hindu ; age 48 years.	2,000
110	"Nava Vanga" (N)	Chandpur	Weekly	Harendra Kishor Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 26 years.	400
111	"Nayak" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Amarindra Nath Ray, Hindu, Raidya ; age 28 years.	1,000
112	"Navya Bharat" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Devi Prasanna Ray Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age 62 years.	1,000 to 1,500
113	"Nihar" (N)	Contai	Weekly	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahma ; age 55 years.	500
114	"Nirjhar" (P)	Calcutta	Quarterly	Srish Chandra Ray, Kayastha ; age about 50 years.	500
115	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town	Weekly	Fazlar Rahman, Muhammadan ; age 30 years.	500
116	"Pabna Hitalshi" (N)	Pabna	Do.	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	650
117	"Pakshik Patrika" (P)	Serampore	Fortnightly	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	500
118	"Pallivasi" (N)	Kalna	Weekly	Sashi Bhushan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	300
119	"Pallivarta" (N)	Bongong	Do.	Charu Chandra Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 44 years.	500
120	"Pantha" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Rajendra Lal Mukharji	800
121	"Pataka" (P)	Do.	Do.	Hari Charan Das, Hindu, carpenter by caste.	500
122	"Prabhini"	Do.	Weekly	Panchkari Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin	3,000
123	"Prachar" (P)	Jayanagar	Monthly	Revd. G. C. Dutt, Christian ; age 48 years.	1,400
124	"Praja Bandhu" (N)	Tippera	Fortnightly	Purna Chandra Chakraverti, Kairvarta, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	210
125	"Prajapati" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Kumar	1,500



No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
126	"Prantavasi" (N) ...	Setrakona ...	Fortnightly ...	Joges Chandra Chowdhuri, Brahmin	800
127	"Prasun" (N) ...	Katwa ...	Weekly ...	Banku Behari Ghosh Hindu, Goalia ; age 44 years.	715
128	"Pratihar" (N) ...	Berhampore ...	Do. ...	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 67 years.	506
129	"Pratima" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Sadhon Mukharji, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	500
130	"Prativasi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Satya Charan Mitra, Kayastha ; age 32 years.	500
131	"Pravasi" (F) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ramanunda Chatterji, M.A., Brahmo ; age 56 years.	5,000
132	"Priti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pransankar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya ; age 31 years.	300
133	"Rahasya Prakash" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Purna Chandra De, Subarnabanik ; age 34 years.	300
134	"Rajdutt" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rev. Rasra Maya Biswas, Christian ; age 32 years.	700
135	"Rangpur Darpan" (N) ...	Rangpur ...	Weekly ...	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu. Brahmin ; age 48 years.	400
136	"Rangpur Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L., Hindu, Rajbansi.	500
137	"Ratnakar" (N) ...	Asansol ...	Weekly ...	Abdul Latif ; age 35 years ; Muhammadan.	783
138	"Sabuj Patra" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Pramatha Nath Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age about 40 years.	500
139	"Sahitya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Suresh Chandra Samajpati ; age about 47 years.	3,000
140	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharyya by caste ; age 50 years.	2,800
141	"Sahitya Sanhita" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Shyama Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin ; age 61 years.	500
142	"Sahitya Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Pramatho Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 35 years.	1,300
143	"Saji" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kshetra Mohan Gupta ...	300
144	"Samaj Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Adhar Chandra Das, Hindu, Mahisya ; age 35 year	450
145	"Samaj Chitra" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Satish Chandra Roy ...	300
146	"Samay" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Jnanendra Nath Das, Brahmo ; age 61 years.	About 1,000
147	"Sammilan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Kunja Behari Das, a barber by caste	200
148	"Sammilani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo ; age about 42 years.	300
149	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Bijay Krishor Acharyya, B.A., LL.B., Christian ; age 47 years.	400
150	"Sandes" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo ; age 46 years.	3,000
	"Sanjivani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others ...	6,000



No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
152	"Sankalpa" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Amulya Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age about 34 years.	2,000
153	"Sansodhini" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kashi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo ; age about 60 years.	400
154	"Saswati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha ; age 50 years.	500
155	"Sebak" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Surendra Sasi Dutta ; age 35 years ...	300
156	"Senapati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey ; age 58 years ...	200
157	"Serampore" (N) ...	Serampore ...	Weekly ...	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	400
158	"Sisu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	8,000
159	"Saurabha" ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Kedar Nath Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	1,000
160	"Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L., Baidya ; age 40 years.	200
161	"Sikshak" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey ; age 57 years ...	125
162	"Siksha Prachar" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury ; age 37 years.	1,000
163	"Siksha Samachar" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya ; age 38 years.	1,500
164	"Snehamayi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Revd. A. L. Sarkar ...	700
165	"Sopan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo ; age 37 years.	250
166	"Sri Nityananda Sebak" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Avinash Chandra Kavyatirtha, Brahmin ; age 47 years.	400
167	"Sri Baishnav Dharma Prachar" (P) ...	Burdwan ...	Do. ...	Krishna Behari Goswami, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	300
168	"Sri Sri Nitya Dharma" (P) ...	Kalighat ...	Do. ...	Satya Nath Biswas ...	300
169	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnav ; age 32 years.	600
170	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahmin ; age 53 years.	1,600
171	"Sumati" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	431
172	"Suprabhat" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sm. Kumudini Mitra, Brahmo ; age 31 years.	900
173	"Suraj" (N) ...	Pabna ...	Weekly ...	Manmatha Nath Sanyal ...	500
174	"Suhrit" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo ; age 31 years.	300
175	"Surabhi" (P) ...	Contai ...	Do. ...	Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 46 years.	300
176	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., goldsmith by caste ; age 42 years.	500
177	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, M.B. ...	4,000
178	"Tambuli Patrika" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rajendra Nath Som, Tambuli ; age 33 years.	600



No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—concluded.</i>					
179	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Rajkristo Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 37 years.	300
180	"Tapaban" (P) ..	Do.	Do.	Shyama Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	700
181	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do.	Fortnightly	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahmo ; age 43 years.	500
182	"Tattwa Manjari" ...	Do.	Monthly	Kali Charan Basu ; age about 42 years.	600
183	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" ...	Do.	Do.	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahmo ; age 53 years.	300
184	"Theatre" (N)* ...	Do.	Weekly	Moni Lal Banerji, Brahmin ; age about 30 years.	800
185	"Toshini" (P) ...	Dacca	Monthly	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Baidya ; age 43 years.	1,250
186	"Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Kamal Hari Mukherji ...	900 to 1,000
187	"Triveni" (P) ...	Gacha	Do.	Satis Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	100
188	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N) ...	Comilla	Weekly	Afazuddin Ahmad ...	600
189	"Uchchasa" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 34 years.	150
190	"Udbodhana" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Swami Saradananda ...	1,500
191	"United Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin ; age 29 years.	3,000 to 10,000
192	"Upasana" (P) ...	Murshidabad	Do.	Radha Kamal Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 27 years.	100
193	"Utsav" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others.	1,000
194	"Vartavaha" (N) ...	Banaghat	Weekly	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	415
195	"Vasudha" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya ...	500
196	"Vijaya" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Manoranjan Guha Thakurta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 53 years.	700
197	"Viswadut" (N) ...	Howrah	Weekly	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	2,000
198	"Viswavarta" (N) ...	Dacca	Do.	Abinash Chandra Gupta, Vaidya ; age 38 years.	1,000
199	"Yamuna" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A., Kayastha ; age 32 years.	900
200	"Yogi Sakha" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Adhar Chandra Nath, Yogi ; age 51 years.	750
201	"Yubak" (P) ...	Santipur	Do.	Yogananda Pramanick, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	300
<i>English-Bengali.</i>					
202	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P).	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
203	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta	Do.	G. C. Basu ; Hindu Kayastha ; age 49 years.	600
204	"Commercial Advertiser" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Radha Kissen Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	250

\* Suspended.



No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>English-Bengali—concluded.</i>					
205	"Dacca College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	Quarterly	Mr. R. B. Pamsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
206	"Dacca Gazette" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Satya Bhusan Dutt Roy, Baidya ; age 48 years.	500
207	"Dacca Review" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	800
208	"Fraternity" ...	Calcutta	Quarterly	Revd. W. E. S. Holland	200
209	"Jagannath College Magazine" (P).	Do.	Monthly	Rai Lalit Mohan Chatterji Bahadur, Brahmo.	900
210	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	Quarterly	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College.	300
211	"Rangpur Dikprakash" (N).	Rangpur	Weekly	Dinesh Ch. Chaudhuri	300
212	"Sanjaya" (N)	Faridpur	Do.	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha ; age about 41 years.	500
213	"Scottish Churches College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta	Five issues in the year.	Revd. J Watt, M.A., and S. C. Ray	1,200
214	"Tippera Guide" (N)	Comilla	Weekly	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya ; age 49 years.	500
<i>Garo.</i>					
215	"Achikni Ribeng" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	E. G. Phillips	550
216	"Phring Phring" (P)	Do.	Do.	D. McDonald	400
<i>Hindi.</i>					
217	"Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Babu Ambika Prasad Baghai, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	3,000
218	"Bir Bharat" (N)	Do.	Do.	Pandit Ramananda Dobey, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	1,500
219	"Calcutta Samachar" (N)	Do.	Do.	Amrita Lal Chakravarti ; Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 60 years.	2,000
220	"Chota Nagpur Dut Patrika" (P).	Ranchi	Monthly	Revd. E. H. Whitley, Christian	450
221	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N).	Calcutta	Daily	Babu Ram Parad Kar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 33 years.	2,500
222	"Daragar Daptar" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 29 years.	800
223	"Hindi Vangavasi" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 39 years.	5,500
224	"Jaina Siddhanta Bhaskar" (P).	Do.	Monthly	Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain ; age about 40 years.	.....
225	"Manoranjan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Ishwari Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 52 years.	500
226	"Marwari" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Isvar Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 44 years.	300
227	"Ratnakar" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Hari Kissen Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 38 years.	1,000
228	"Swastha Samachar" (P)	Do.	Do.	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	450

Suspended.



No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Parvatiya.</i>				
229	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling	Monthly	Revd. G. P. Pradhan, Christian; age 62 years.	400
	<i>Persian.</i>				
230	"Habul Matin" (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan; age 70 years.	1,500
	<i>Poly-lingual.</i>				
231	"Printers' Provider" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	S. T. Jones	500
	<i>Sanskrit.</i>				
232	"Vidyodaya" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Bhaba Bibhuti Bidyabhushan, M.A., Hindu, Brahmin; age 33 years.	500
	<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>				
233	"Aryya Prabha" (P) ...	Chittagong	Monthly	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin.	500
234	"Hindu Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore	Do.	Rai Yadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Barujibi; age 61 years.	940
235	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Hari Mohan Das Thakur ...	400
	<i>Urdu.</i>				
236	"Anwar-ul-Akhbar" ...	Calcutta	Daily	.....	.....
237	"Negare Bazm" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly	Muhammad Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A.; age 27 years, and another.	400
238	"Refaqut" (N)*	Do.	Daily	Munshi Muhammad Nazimuddin Ahmed, Muhammadan; age 42 years.	700
239	"Resalat" (N)	Do.	Do.	Maulvi Golam Hassain, Muhammadan; age about 31 years.	1,000
240	"Resalat" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly	Maulvi Golam Hossain, Muhammadan; age about 30 years.	400
241	"Safir" (N) ...	Do.	Daily	Hakim Ali Hussain Safir	1,000
242	"Tandrut" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 45 years.	250
243	"Tirmeez ee" (N)*	Do.	Daily	Saiyid Ali Asgar Termzel, Muhammadan; age about 25 years.	200
	<i>Uriya.</i>				
244	"Utkal Varta" ...	Calcutta	Weekly	Mani Lal Moharana, Karmakar by caste; age about 50 years.	200

\* Suspended.



*Additions to and alterations in the list of Indian newspapers as it stood on 1st April 1915.*

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	Pratijna ...	Kalighat ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....







## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 9th July refers to the partial mitigation by Government of the sentences passed on the sepoys of Singapore convicted of mutiny, and remarks:—This act of clemency is bound to do good and shows the noble-heartedness of our rulers. We would have been more glad if a larger measure of clemency had been shown.

HITAVADI,  
July 9th, 1915.

2. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 12th July writes:—

"Cry in the wilderness."

The laws which have been passed in South Africa specially for Indian residents show how the principle of equality and justice is honoured in a British colony. Mr. Gandhi's agitation has succeeded in enlisting the sympathies of the South African Government for the Indian settlers to some extent, but from the reports we have received from Natal of late we are sorry to find that the condition of our countrymen who reside in South Africa is far from satisfactory. There is an instance of an Indian goldsmith being prosecuted for being in possession of "native gold," a term which, according to the curious law of that country, may mean any metal-made article excepting gold bars and gold ornaments. The Magistrate who tried him is a kind-hearted man and admitted the injustice of the law, though he could not help administering it. The man was, however, let off with a warning. In another case in which a European police constable was charged with having taken bribe from an indentured cooly, the prosecuting counsel wilfully conducted the case so carelessly that the accused had to be acquitted. The Government of South Africa may be sympathetic to the Indians, but it is certain that the mass of the white population are strongly inimical to them. This mischief can, however, be put an end to if Indians obtain the franchise.

BANGALI,  
July 12th, 1915.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

3. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 6th July hopes that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa will carefully consider the complaint of severe assault without cause made to His Honour by Sakhiram, a chaprasi, against Mr. Temple, Sanitary Engineer. If the complaint is found to be false, the chaprasi should be punished. But if it is true, Mr. Temple should be punished.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
July 6th, 1915.

4. Referring to the above the *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 6th July remarks:—

*Ibid.*

We have heard that Mr. Temple has a very bad temper, though we cannot vouch for the truth of the report. We should, however, like to know whether or not he once incurred the displeasure of Government on account of his rude conduct towards Mr. Soang, an Assistant Engineer, and whether or not on another occasion there was an unpleasant incident between him and some coolies.

BANGALI,  
July 6th, 1915.

5. Anent the report which appeared in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* about the alleged assault committed on a peon named Sakhiram by Mr. Temple, Sanitary Engineer, Muzaffarpur, the *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 10th July remarks:—

"A grave allegation."

The peon has submitted a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor, and we hope that his grievance will be promptly redressed. We understand from the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* that Government once expressed their dissatisfaction at Mr. Temple's conduct towards an Assistant Engineer, and that on another occasion there was an unpleasant affair between him and some coolies. Such things are really disgraceful in a high-placed official.

BANGAVASI,  
July 10th, 1915.

6. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 9th July complains that Purna Chandra Nandi, one of the proprietors of the village of Makimpur in the Kasba thana of the Brahmanbaria subdivision of the Tippera district, is committing inhuman oppression on his poor raiyats. In order to make the new *hât* (market) at Makimpur prosperous, and to destroy the *hâts* and markets of some of the

Oppression by a zamindar.

MOSLEM HITASHI,  
July 9th, 1915.



other proprietors of the village he has been systematically oppressing the raiyats, assaulting them, pulling down their houses and resorting to other illegalities. The journal has received a petition setting forth their grievances, which would suggest that they are not residents of British India. Language fails to describe the demoniac oppression to which he recently subjected two men named Shaikh Nadir and Gagan Chandra Dhar. Let there be an inquiry into these incidents by the Subdivisional Magistrate and not by the local police.

BANGAVASI,  
July 10th, 1915.

7. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 10th July invites the attention of Government to the remarks made by the jury, in the case of criminal assault on a woman named

Kunja Dasi brought against a number of Musalmans of Mymensingh, about the suspicious nature of the police diary in connection with the matter. The paper also wants to know what has been the result of the District Magistrate of Mymensingh's efforts to put a stop to outrages on women in that district. The journal understands from the *Charu Mihir* that many culprits in the Jamalpur subdivision are still at large, and says that such a state of things is really a disgrace.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
July 6th, 1915.

8. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 6th July draws the attention of Lord Carmichael to the fact that in the case of

*Ibid.*

outrage on Kunja Dasi at Mymensingh, both the jury and the Judge disbelieved the diaries of the police, and hopes that an enquiry will be instituted into the conduct of the police in connection with this case.

HITAVADI,  
July 9th, 1915.

9. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 9th July, adverting to the case of Kunja Dasi (referred to above) writes that people

"Suppression of ruffianism."

expect Government to take strict steps to prevent a recurrence of such cases. The offenders in these cases should be given exemplary sentences.

NAYAK,  
July 8th, 1915.

10. The following is a full translation of an article which appeared in the *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 8th July:—

Bombs again.

Bombs are again bursting in Bengal. They have been dropped in succession, first at Madaripur, then at Tarakeswar and now at Chittagong, although these three places are not very close to each other. Of course, police officers have begun an enquiry in earnest. Something will surely come out of this enquiry, but we are not certain whether the true offenders will be detected. Up to date the police have not succeeded in detecting any of the bomb-throwers. They are caught only when they allow themselves to be caught.

This matter reminds us of another thing. In the Musalmanpara bomb case the Judges of the High Court, especially Justice Sir Ashutosh Mukharji, passed severe strictures against the mode of enquiry by the police. Lord Carmichael appointed a Commission to enquire whether these strictures were deserved or not. The Hon'ble Mr. Monahan, Mr. Duval, Mr. B. L. Gupta and others were members of this Commission. It is more than two months since the Commission was appointed, and still it has not yet submitted its report. There is a rumour that the Commission has supported the High Court's view—has found fault with the mode of enquiry followed by the Calcutta Police. Is this true?

Bombs are being frequently thrown and men killed, and yet the offenders are not being detected. We want to know, who are responsible for this? Srish Chakravarti was murdered, but the murderer was not traced. Haripada Dev was murdered in the evening in College Square, but the murderer was not traced, and it is even doubtful whether the case was properly investigated. Nripendra Ghosh was murdered in the evening at the crossing of Grey Street and Nirmal Kanta Ray was arrested and tried; but the jury wrecked the case. It was a wonderful farce! The Musalmanpara bomb case also has been reduced to a farce. Suresh Mukharji was murdered at half past six in the morning at Cornwallis Square, but the murderer was not traced and there was no trial. Besides these, numerous murders have been committed in Mymensingh, Faridpur, Dacca and Comilla, which have not yet been traced. We desist from giving details of them. And yet more than a crore of rupees is being spent every year on the Police Department from the Bengal Government's exchequer. We may not speak out our minds for fear of the law and



of the angry look of officials—the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* and the *Bengalee* have in fact been silenced in this way—but what feeling towards the police and the administration is being created by these things in men's minds? If you try to hide a live fish under some herbs, does it remain hidden?

Not only we but even the Indian officers of the Police Department say that if the Head constables, Sub-Inspectors, Inspectors and others who have been killed with bombs and revolvers, had been whitemen, would Government or the higher officials have shown such want of zeal and determination in finding out and arresting the culprits? The murder of Srish Chakravarti has passed into oblivion as well as the murder of Haripada. The death of even a household cat or dog is not looked upon with such indifference by the householders. It is true that Government is giving pensions to their heirs, but can a reward of money compensate for the loss of life? The effect of these murders will be that such of the police officers as are able and energetic will not put their whole heart into their work. Every one considers and knows his life to be greater than his service. A servant can sacrifice his life for his master only when he feels that his master will stake his all for saving him. In Sir Frederick Halliday's time, there were no special arrangements for securing the safety of Indian Police officers. Even threatening anonymous letters could not induce him to take precautionary methods.

We have been obliged to say all this, because bombs are being thrown again.

11. It appears from a report published in the *Tippera Guide*, writes the *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 10th July, that a

"A serious allegation."

ticket-collector attached to Akhaura station (on the Assam-Bengal Railway) recently tried to outrage the modesty of the wife of a certain Musalman officer of the Tippera State. The matter was reported to the Traffic Superintendent, who let the ticket-collector off after making him apologise to the lady. If the allegation be true, the man ought to have been punished severely, and we ask the Government to enquire into the matter.

BANGAVASI,  
July 10th, 1915.

#### (b)—Working of the Courts.

12. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 7th July refers to the fine of Rs. 150 imposed by the Joint Magistrate of

An alleged inadequate sentence.

Benares on the European who was recently convicted of having rashly and negligently shot an Indian to death, mistaking him for a pig. The punishment is no punishment at all. It will not be deterrent. The Magistrate remarks that "the anxiety of the accused has been such that it will itself be a deterrent." Well, such anxiety is felt by all men who commit offences—thieves, murderers, dacoits, etc.—till they know the sentence of the Court upon them. But that is not held to palliate their guilt in any measure. It is undeniable that in this case a very serious offence has been very lightly punished. Cases of Europeans killing unfortunate Indians like this are of frequent occurrence, and an exemplary sentence should have been awarded in this instance.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
July 7th, 1915.

13. Referring to the sentence of fine awarded by the Magistrate of Benares to Mr. Barnes, who was accused of

"A 'native' mistaken for a pig and killed."

having shot to death an Indian whom he had mistaken for a pig, the *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 10th July writes that the judgment shows that the Magistrate had sympathy for the accused. It asks the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces to call for the records of the case and have the sentence enhanced.

BANGAVASI,  
July 10th, 1915.

14. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 10th July reproduces the remarks made by the *Sanjivani* about the appointment to the clerical staff of the Bihar High Court and the

"New appointments."

very small number of Bengalis engaged, and observes that admission into public service should always be by merit and not by the fact of belonging to a particular race or creed.

BANGAVASI,  
July 10th, 1915.



## (c)—Jails.

BAN ALI,  
July 9th, 1915.

15. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 9th July has the following:—

Treatment of political prisoners  
in jail.

The letter which appeared in a recent issue of the *Marhatta* gives one a good idea of the way in which political prisoners are treated in jail. The writer of the letter has spent nearly five years as a political convict in one of the jails of Bombay, and he says that such prisoners are kept in solitary cells and treated much worse than thieves and dacoits. We can find no justification for political prisoners in this country not being treated like those in Europe. Most of such prisoners in India are respectable and educated men, who have been led to commit political offences either under the influence of a temporary excitement or by evil counsel. These men can be reformed by kind treatment, whereas their persecution in jail only confirms them in their evil ideas. We are, however, glad to find that the Government of India has at last been convinced of the fact that political convicts are very harshly treated and that many of them have thus lost their health permanently, while some have even been driven mad. We hope that Lord Hardinge will do something to alleviate the sufferings of political prisoners before he vacates his office.

## (d)—Education.

HITAVADI,  
July 9th, 1915.

16. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 9th July is surprised to hear that

Trouble at Sitakund.

a Hindu dharma-sala at Sitakund has been converted into a madrassah for Moslems and that a Moslem Sub-Registrar is publicly making false statements calculated to excite ill-feeling against the Hindus. It is to be hoped that the Collector of the district will hold a special inquiry into this affair and punish the offending parties.

The Sub-Registrars of Sitakund, Jorajganj and Mureswari have formed a clique in connection with some schools, as the result of which rival schools have also been started at Sitakund and Jorajganj. The schools which are under their influence have their managing committees so constituted that independent expression of opinion only gets a man into trouble. It was on this account that Khirod Chandra Das, pleader and landholder, the first President of the Sitakund school committee, has felt compelled to start a school at his own village, which he is financing himself and managing most ably.

Since then his successor in the presidentship and all the other Hindu members of the committee save one have felt constrained to resign and, similarly, at Jorajganj the local Sub-Registrar, Fazal Kadir Miyan, has so acted as to create party feeling in connection with the local school against a zamindar of the place named Jogendranath Rai Chaudhury.

Now Sub-Registrars are Government servants and Government expects that they will form no local ties which may bring them into collision with local interests and feeling. Thanks, however, to the indifference of the Collector of Chittagong, the three Sub-Registrars above named are, under the nominal lead of Maulvi Obaid-ul-Huq of Chittagong, creating ill-feeling between Hindus and Moslems. These officers are allowed, on pretext of doing business regarding the school, to interview the sahibs at any and every time, to leave the station and go anywhere and everywhere they choose, and even to borrow and lend money on account of the school. All this tends to increase their influence and prestige enormously. The Sitakund Sub-Registrar further pleads the authority of the Collector for levying a subscription of 4 annas for every document registered before him. People often unwillingly pay this money, because the Collector's name is used. The Sub-Registrar of Jorajganj some years ago raised a large sum of money for this school, but he published no accounts. Indeed, even Babu Harkishor Adhikari, a member of the school committee, was refused inspection of the accounts when he asked for them. Babu Apurna Charan De was the first



Head Master of the Sitakund school on Rs. 70 per month. The authorities drove him to resign by their whims, and two Moslem pleaders were chosen as his successor in succession on salaries of Rs. 130 and Rs. 110 per month, respectively.

The second of these Moslem gentlemen was extolled by the Sub-Registrar as a very good scholar, but Mr. Gunn, the Inspector of Schools for Chittagong, remarked of him as follows, under date the 18th March 1915:—"Enough has been written to show that the school is grossly mismanaged. Having had no personal acquaintance with the late Head Master, I am unable to say to what extent he was under the thumb of the committee and to what extent incompetent."

Mr. Gunn also made strong remarks against the Secretary and the Joint Secretary (the Sub-Registrar of Jorajganj). When some of the members of the school committee wanted to discuss the matter, the Secretary and the Joint Secretary got highly incensed and determined to select a Moslem of their own choice for the Head Mastership. It happened that just at this time (to be exact, on the 24th March), Mr. Taylor with Maulvi Kabiruddin Miyan, 2nd Inspector, had occasion to visit the school. Mr. Taylor recommended the choice of a Moslem Head Master on the ground that the selection of a Moslem would increase the number of Moslem students on the rolls. He forgot that more than half of the students were already Moslems and that the subscriptions to endow the school had come mostly from the Hindus. The Hindu members of the school committee accordingly wanted time before making any appointment to ascertain from Mr. Taylor his reasons for recommending a Moslem Head Master, but they were overruled by their colleagues and a Moslem of utterly unknown antecedents was hurriedly appointed to the post on Rs. 125 per month. The hurry in making the appointment will appear utterly unjustifiable, since the gentleman has been permitted to join the post about three weeks or so after actual date of appointment, i.e., with effect from the 9th July.

We hope the Inspector-General of Registration will take steps to transfer these Sub-Registrars from their present stations, where they are creating ill-feeling against the Hindus. It is this same Sub-Registrar of Sitakund who has converted the Hindu dharmasala at Sitakund into a madrassah. What right has he to oppress the Hindus in this way?

17. Referring to the report which has appeared in the *Jyoti* (Chittagong) about the resignation of the Hindu members of the committee of the English school at Sitakund and the dismissal of the Head Master because of his being a Hindu, the *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 10th July writes:—

"Party spirit at Sitakund."

It appears from the *Jyoti* that the Musalman Secretary of the school has had no English education and that he and the other Musalman members of the school committee are having everything their own way. We can never justify the dismissal of the Head Master on the ground of his being a Hindu, and we ask Government to enquire into the matter and prevent the growth of racial animosity in the school.

18. Referring to the report which appeared in the *Bengalee* of the 6th July about the alleged assaults committed on certain students of the Calcutta Medical College by Lieutenant-Colonel Green, the *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 10th July writes:—

"A serious allegation."

Hundreds of young men belonging to highly respectable families are students of the Medical College and such unseemly behaviour of a professor towards them is really disgraceful. We hope that the Government will promptly inquire into the matter.

19. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 7th July refers to the same incident and remarks that professors stand in *loco parentis* towards their pupils. A man in high office who abuses his authority is bound to get humiliated in the long run. If a senior officer like Colonel Green did really push away and kick a student, he did a very reprehensible thing. We hope Colonel Calvert will do justice after hearing both sides of the case.

"A sensational incident at the Medical College."

BANGAVASI,  
July 10th, 1915.

BANGAVASI,  
July 10th, 1915.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
July 7th, 1915.



HITAVADI,  
July 9th, 1915.

20. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 9th July refers to the allegation against Colonel Green of the Medical College, noticed above, and expresses a hope that Colonel Calvert will patiently inquire into the truth of the case and do his duty.

HITAVADI,  
July 9th, 1915.

21. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 9th July writes that complaints are being made regarding the methods of examining students of the Medical College. The increasing percentage of failures of medical students at the University examinations shows that these are not all unfounded. Since 1912, the percentage of failures has steadily risen from 23 to 65 per cent. This increasing percentage of failures cannot be explained away by the allegation that a large number of students now appear at these examinations, for the number of students enrolled in the classes of the college is limited, so the inference is that either the teaching is bad or that the examinations are getting more and more difficult. In either case, the fact is discreditable to the authorities. The matter should be inquired into.

SANJIVANI,  
July 8th, 1915.

22. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 8th July writes:—  
The rates at which students are passing the examinations of the Calcutta University are supposed to be very high by a number of European members of the Senate. The situation has indeed so frightened them that Mr. Watson has even made a motion in the Senate on the subject. But in point of fact there is no cause for fright. The rates at which examinees passed the Matriculation Examination during the last five years were—

In 1910, 80.1 per cent.	out of 3,595 examinees.
In 1911, 70.3	„ „ 6,174 „
In 1912, 64.3	„ „ 8,862 „
In 1913, 67.5	„ „ 9,477 „
In 1914, 60.6	„ „ 11,428 „

Thus, as a matter of fact, the rates decreased from 80.1 per cent. to 60.6 per cent. during the last five years. It is a happy thing for the country that the number of examinees is increasing, but still, in a country having a population of 8 millions, 11,000 is deplorably low for Matriculation examinees.

In 1914, only 50 per cent. of candidates passed the B. A. Examination. If even this causes the hearts of some persons to ache, there is no help for it. The only means of reducing the number of passed students is to reduce the number of examinees. Now, the number of examinees can be reduced only by lessening the number of schools and colleges. For, any attempt to make the examinations stiff, will create severe discontent in the country. It is not also in the power of anybody to reduce the number of schools and colleges. They should, in fact, be gradually increased. Consequently, the number of candidates for examinations must go on increasing along with the number of passes. Not even a hundred Watsons will be able to prevent this.

MOSLEM HITAISHI,  
July 9th, 1915.

23. A correspondent of the *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 9th July writes that the high school at Kazdia (Krishnaganj thana) in the district of Nadia, contains 21 Moslem students out of a total of 214 on the rolls. The teachers are all Hindus and the school is regularly closed on Hindu days of festivity including *barwari*, but not on days of Moslem festivals. There is no provision for supplying drinking water to the Moslem students. Unless a Maulvi is appointed, the number of Moslem students in the school will not increase.

BANGAVASI,  
July 10th, 1915.

24. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 10th July writes:—  
“Obstructing education.” We are sorry to learn from the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* that a boy named Surendra Nath Mukherjee, who was some time ago fined for possessing a revolver without a license, has since been expelled from the Bangalitola School in Benares, where he was a student, and that he has been refused admission by every school. This has prevented him from prosecuting his studies, and we ask the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces to show the poor boy some mercy.



(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

25. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 7th July has heard that in the Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill framed by the Government of Bengal a provision has been made for giving special representation to Musalmans on the Calcutta Municipal Board, and strongly objects to such sectarian representation.

BANGALI,  
July 7th, 1915.

26. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 9th July writes that Moslems in Bengal rarely secure the amount of representation on municipalities which they are entitled to by reason of their numbers. Hence they are eager and anxious for separate representation for themselves. Happily, the Bill for the amendment of the Calcutta Municipal Act, submitted by the Bengal Government to the Government of India, is said to contain a provision for the separate representation of Moslems on the Corporation. It is to be hoped that this Bill will soon become law.

MOSLEM HITAISHI,  
July 9th, 1915.

27. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 13th July is of opinion that it is a bad policy to elect Commissioners for the Calcutta Corporation on the basis of religion. It strongly deprecates the proposal to introduce the same principle in the Calcutta Municipality which obtains in Bombay.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,  
July 13th, 1915.

28. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 9th July writes that in the Jamalpur subdivision of the Mymensingh district the Moslems constitute 80 per cent. of the population, though they are poor and educationally very backward. Nevertheless, in all matters of public concern and in the municipalities and local boards, the Hindus most unjustly assert their own influence and ignore that of the Moslems. If Moslems complain of this injustice, those Babus who profess to seek the union of the two communities stir up the local officials, and the Hindu papers take up the cry, and generally the effect is that official displeasure and threats by the police cow down the Moslems.

MOSLEM HITAISHI,  
July 9th, 1915.

29. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 9th July writes that the water-supply problem has long been pressing in the Taki municipal area and to solve it the local municipality recently obtained a loan from Government. At the instigation of certain young men of the town and in accordance with the wishes of the District Magistrate, but against the opinion of the Municipal Commissioners, this money is to be spent not on the excavation of a new tank in a quarter of the town which is now without one, but in acquiring for the municipality a large existing tank named "Chanbarir Pukur." This tank was excavated by a lady of the local Rai Choudhury family for the performance of certain funeral rites on its banks. Its acquisition will discourage the performance of these semi-religious rites, and frustrate the purpose of the pious lady who brought it into existence. And, finally, the people of the neighbourhood will be inconvenienced if they are no longer permitted to bathe in it. What is wanted is the excavation of a new tank in a quarter of the town where there is none now, instead of the acquisition of this existing tank and its reservation for drinking purposes only.

HITAVADI,  
July 9th, 1915.

30. The following is a full translation of an article under the heading, "The Bhagirathi," which appears in the *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 10th July:—

BANGAVASI,  
July 10th, 1915.

When fleeing from the persecution of Kansa, Basudev (Sri Krishna's father) stood on the bank of the Jumna with the new-born Sri Krishna in his arms and hesitated whether he should take the risk of crossing the river; a jackal walked in advance of him and thus removed from his mind all doubt as to the depth of the river. On that occasion the waters of the Jumna receded at the will of the divine child. The river Bhagirathi, which flows from one end of Bengal to another, is now as dry as the Jumna became at that time.

Calcutta and a large number of towns and villages belonging to the districts of Hooghly, Burdwan, Nadia, Murshidabad, etc., are situated on the



Bhagirathi and the innumerable inhabitants of these places have to depend on the nectar-like waters of the Bhagirathi for their wealth, life, agriculture, health and, in fact, everything. Indeed, to them the Bhagirathi is like a mother feeding her children at her gentle breast. And as the health of a child solely depends on that of its mother, the welfare of the towns and villages on the Bhagirathi is inseparably connected with that of the river. But alas! the Bhagirathi is fast silting up. Look Bengalis, how your Mother is dying. It is now well known to all that with the gradual deterioration of the Bhagirathi the condition of the places situated on its banks is becoming worse and worse. Time was when Santipur and Navadwip, where Gauranga (Chaitanya) preached his doctrine of universal love, used to be very healthy and prosperous places owing to the excellent condition of the Bhagirathi which encircled them, as it were, in her loving arms. But Santipur has now lost all its ancient prosperity and is not the same town as it was 50 or 60 years, or even 20 or 25 years ago. The farther is the river receding from the town the worse is the sanitation of the place becoming. In fact, Santipur is now a hotbed of malaria, which is prevalent in the town all through the year and is steadily decimating its population. The present population of Santipur is only 26,000 as against 40,000 of only a few years ago. And the same is the case of many a town in Bengal. The condition of the Bhagirathi up to 50 or 60 miles to the north-west of Calcutta is not so very bad; but a little further up one would hardly think it to be the Bhagirathi at all. It is only up to Navadwip that steamers can go, while beyond Katwa even ordinary boats cannot sail. At Berhampur the river becomes so dry and narrow in summer that even a little boy can throw a stone across it. It is due to this deterioration of the Bhagirathi that the villages of Bengal are in their present miserable state.

The Bhagirathi is silting up; railways are blocking waterways; and consequently, the villages of Bengal are becoming hotbeds of malaria. What with the drying-up of rivers which is hampering village trade, and what with the ravages of malaria, people are gradually leaving their village homes and residing in towns. Calcutta, the capital of Bengal and the second city in the British Empire, is situated on the Bhagirathi. The ravages of malaria make people anxious to come and live in Calcutta as soon as they can afford to do so; and though residence in Calcutta may cause them much trouble and inconvenience, they put up with everything for the sake of their health. But the condition of Calcutta is gradually becoming so bad that before long it will not be free from diseases any more, for the Bhagirathi is silting up here also. And why is the river deteriorating like this in Calcutta? The answer is, because of the negligence of the Port Commissioners who rule the destinies of the river in Calcutta. The pride of power may perhaps make them unwilling to admit this, but it is well known to every right-thinking man. In an article on this question the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes:—"Now for some years past the portion of the river between Ahiritola and Burrabazar on the Calcutta side has been silting up to an alarming extent, while no dredging operations are carried out. This is directly due to the action of the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta." Indeed, the way in which the river is silting up in the north of Calcutta makes one very anxious as to its future. Dredging operations are not regularly carried out, and hence the river is silting up. Besides, the Port Commissioners have built at places long *jangals* (causeways) reaching right down to the bottom of the river. These *jangals* are used by them as platforms for jetties, and these latter fetch them a handsome income. But at the same time it is these *jangals* which obstruct the current of the river and thus cause deposits of silt. These deposits are never removed by dredgers and so go on increasing in height. And when they are sufficiently above the waterline the Port Commissioners build godowns on them and thus have a fresh source of income. As a result of all this the river has in places receded so much that one has to go a long way through knee-deep or even waist-deep mud before one can get to the water.

Needless to say that if the Ganges goes on silting up like this the condition of Calcutta will soon be precarious. As the current of the river is retarded, the refuse matter which is thrown into it, and the outflow of septic tanks which is drained into it, cannot be carried down the stream. It goes without saying that this state of things is far from conducive to the sanitation of the city.



Then there is another source of mischief :—Long ranges of two, three and four-storied godowns which have been built on the bank of the river stand as a sort of permanent wall between the city and the river and thus obstruct ventilation. We should not wonder if to this were ascribed the prevalence of phthisis in the northern portion of Calcutta. We remember, a few years ago when a certain well-known Brahmin Pandit of Bengal applied for sanction to build a one-storied house on the river-side at Berhampur, the then District Magistrate refused to allow him to do so on the ground that such a structure might obstruct the ventilation of the locality and thus impair its salubrity. The European community of Calcutta raised a strong protest against Lord Curzon's proposal to build the Victoria Memorial on the Maidan with its face towards Chowringhee, and it is certain that if the Port Commissioners were to think of building lofty godowns on the river-side in South Calcutta, the European residents of the town would never allow them to do so. The Port Commissioners will not perhaps listen to the protests of the inhabitants of North Calcutta, who are not Europeans, but the Government ought to compel them to do so. About 35 years ago Sir Ashley Eden, the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, thought fit to lend an ear to such a complaint and promised to redress the grievance. But Sir Ashley Eden is no more, and his promise has not been fulfilled. We earnestly invite the attention of our able Governor, Lord Carmichael, to the matter, for unless His Excellency can remedy the mischief, and thus save the lives of the people of Calcutta, the city will before long be reduced to the same condition as Delhi, which is now a hotbed of malaria owing to the silting up of the river Jumna. We ask Government to have the Bhagirathi dredged promptly. It will do if the river be dredged up to a certain distance from Calcutta.

The Bhagirathi must be preserved. By the entire Hindu population of the vast Indian Empire, the Bhagirathi is held in great veneration because her waters wash away sin. The Hindu can never do without the Bhagirathi, the touch of the tiniest drop of whose water destroys every kind of pollution. It is by no means proper for the Government of a country, where crores of rupees are spent on a railway bridge, to grudge the expenditure of some money for cleaning up a river which exists for the good of innumerable human beings. The welfare of the people of Bengal is, we know, a subject to which Lord Carmichael is always ready to attend, and we are confident that His Excellency will give to the subject of the cleaning up of the Bhagirathi his kind consideration.

(f)—*Questions affecting the Land.*

31. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 7th July says that Government has begun to realise the cost of survey and settlement

Realization of costs of survey and settlement in the Dacca district.

operations in the Gauribarda, Kadamtali and other villages under the Harirampur thana in the Dacca district. This is seriously adding to the

distress of the poor people, who have already been ruined by the slump in the jute market and the failure of crops. The authorities are prayed to stop the realisation of the costs for the present.

BANGALI,  
July 7th, 1915.

(g)—*Railways and Communications including Canals and Irrigation.*

32. The *Hitaradi* (Calcutta) of the 9th July, publishes a letter complaining that the opening of two bookstalls by Messrs. A. H. Wheeler & Co. at Asansol railway

A railway complaint.

station has considerably reduced the space hitherto allotted to the 3rd class waiting room there. The matter has been repeatedly brought to the notice of the Railway authorities, but so far without avail.

Another complaint which the Railway authorities have similarly treated with disdain relates to the inconvenience caused by the fact that No. 19 up train at Sitarampur does not connect with the No. 22 down train.

HITARADI.  
July 9th, 1915.



(h)—General.

DAINIK BHARAT  
MITRA,  
July 7th, 1915.

33. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 7th July, in referring to the Chief Secretary's note to the newspapers asking them to use their discretion in printing even matters which have been passed by the Press Censor, and commenting upon things which were so long being published by the newspapers indiscriminately, says that now the independence of the newspapers (what little remains of it) is going to disappear. The paper questions the utility of this order.

Independence of the newspapers.

DAINIK BHARAT  
MITRA,  
July 8th, 1915.

34. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 8th July says that Government provided for a loan of 4½ crores in the Budget this year, but it could not be raised in London, as the available money is wanted by the British Government at Home. The Government of India, however, cannot do without the loan. We think even after the war the London market will not be open to the Indian Government for at least one year. If, under the circumstances, the British loan is floated here, the *status quo* will be unsettled. It is open to doubt whether such a large sum is available in India. Even if it is available, the loan will wholly unsettle all commercial enterprises. India is a poor country. The European mercantile community brings money from England, but in the long run it has to remain dependent on the Indian Banks.

Government loan.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR  
July 9th, 1915.

35. Commenting on the proposal of raising a portion of the new war loan in India, the *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 9th July is of opinion that for various reasons the present time is not opportune for floating the loan here. Owing to the difference of the gold and silver standards, Government should arrange, for the convenience of the Indian capitalists, that their money in silver standard should be accepted by the authorities at home. Further, if with a view to attract Indian capitalists the Government of India increases the present rate of interest on the Government promissory notes here, people will try to sell the 3½ per cent. notes and buy the notes bearing increased rate of interest. Government should consider this also.

New war loan.

BHARAT MITRA,  
July 12th, 1915.

36. The *Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 12th July is of opinion that the British war loan should not be raised in India.

*Ibid.*

MEDINIPUR HITASHI,  
June 7th, 1915.

37. Babu Bata Krishna Shah, Manager of Messrs. B. N. Shah & Co., of Rampur Hât, writes to the *Medinipur Hitaishi* (Midnapur) of the 7th June, as follows:—

"The hard lot of treasury poddars."

The poddars attached to the Government Treasuries are all very miserably paid, their salaries never exceeding Rs. 12 per month for those working in Sadar Treasuries and Rs. 8 or Rs. 10 for those belonging to Subdivisional Treasuries. Nor does any of them ever receive the full amount of his pay, for they have to make good the value of all bad coins which are sent from the Subdivisional Treasuries to the Sadar Treasuries. Subdivisional Treasuries have only one poddar each and Sadar Treasuries from two to three, and as they cannot begin their work before 1 p.m., they are overworked. They cannot, therefore, always properly examine the money they receive, and hence they are often cheated by dishonest men. Then, again, their services are not pensionable nor are they allowed any leave with pay. Moreover they can never expect any rise in their salaries. We appeal to Government for these poor men, many of whom belong to respectable families, and we pray that their salaries may be at least doubled and that they may be better treated in the matter of leave.

BANGAVASI,  
July 10th, 1915.

38. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 10th July writes:—

"Strange indeed."

We understand from the *Ratnakar* (Puri) that many Mohants belonging to the Puri Temple are being appointed Honorary Magistrates. It is indeed strange that Mohants, who are supposed to have abjured the world and devoted themselves to the service of the gods, should work as Honorary Magistrates.



39. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 10th July has an article under the heading, "Appointments in the Excise Department," of which the following is a full translation :—

BANGAVASI,  
July 10th, 1915.

We have already informed our readers that a number of well-paid posts have been created in the Excise Department, Bengal. We had from the beginning our fears that these appointments would benefit white men, and we find that our fears were not unfounded. Under the rules of that department the Indian candidates for the post of Excise Superintendent must be graduates, while the white candidate is to be considered eligible, if he has merely passed out of a secondary school. Besides, promotions to the Rs. 600 and Rs. 700 grades are to be had not as a reward for seniority of service but by persons whom the authorities deem worthy of advancement. Hence these promotions will be secured by backstairs influence. Then, again, a distinction is to be made between white men and black men in the first selection for admission into the department. White candidates will be selected by the Financial Secretary to the Government and the Excise Commissioner, while Indian candidates are to be selected by Divisional Commissioners. Do not Government know that such differential treatment damages their good name?

40. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 11th July regrets that the Indian Budget will not be introduced in Parliament this year. Mr. Asquith has no right to give such an order in as much as Parliament itself, by its resolution on the subject, had provided that the Indian Budget would be introduced in Parliament every year within a certain period. The suspension of the budget discussion will do harm to India.

DAINIK BHARAT  
MITRA,  
July 11th, 1915.

### III.—LEGISLATION.

41. Referring to the amendment of the United Provinces and Agra Tenancy Act, the *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 9th July remarks that special attention should be paid to the matter in order that the evil effects of a similar Act in Bengal may not recur. The Act should be so framed that the hands of the zamindars or middle men be not tied up and the rights of tenants may not be enhanced. The existing relations between the zamindar and the raiyat should be maintained in the main, for it is to the benefit of both the rulers and the raiyats, and no special rights of permanent occupancy after three years of possession should be conferred on the raiyats. The curtailment of the rights of the zamindars and enhancement of those of the raiyats would be subversive of social order and the conditions prevailing in the country. The raiyats should be so guarded that they may not encroach on the existing rights of the zamindars. The controlling power should be in the hands of the rulers and not in those of the zamindars or the raiyats.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,  
July 9th, 1915.

42. In continuation of its article on "The Land and the Raiyats," the *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 10th July observes that from its experience of the working of the Bengal Tenancy Act, it is convinced that any attempt to increase the power of the raiyats in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh is sure to do harm. In Bengal there is the Permanent Settlement which is not in existence in the United Provinces. Excepting this, the conditions are the same in the two provinces. There are zamindars big and small, weak and powerful. In Bengal, where three years' tenancy ripens into permanent *jotes*, the rights of the raiyats conferred by the Act are not sufficiently safeguarded against powerful zamindars. The latter undermine the rights of the raiyats by litigation after litigation, while the poorer zamindars who are helpless, have no proportional gain from the raiyats, who now enjoy a far larger produce of land than when the rates were settled with the zamindar. The poor zamindars are powerless, and cannot enhance the rents. Thus the raiyats in one case and the zamindars in the other, suffer. Further, this Act having conferred certain rights on the raiyats, encourages them in wanton litigation which could well have been avoided if sufficient powers remained in the hands of the zamindars.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,  
July 10th, 1915.



BANGALYANI,  
July 10th, 1915.

43. Referring to the remarks of the Commissioners who recently enquired into the state of things prevailing among Indian coolies in the Fiji Islands, the *Bangalasi* (Calcutta) of the 10th July writes:—

We are quite shocked to learn that the coolies there lead a highly immoral life. Such a disgraceful state of things should never be allowed to exist in the British Empire, and the sooner the law of labour emigration is abolished the better.

#### IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SANJIVANI,  
July 8th, 1915.

44. Referring to the case of Vaisnav Charan Deo, of Daspalla, the *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 8th July says that the public know very little of the Khond insurrection.

"The Daspalla case."

It is necessary to find out the true cause of the rebellion, the means of its suppression and so forth. Few people know what has happened in the jungles of Orissa. One or two persons who know tell a very terrible story. Government is, therefore, requested to appoint a committee of enquiry into the matter.

#### V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

BANGALI,  
July 1st, 1915.

45. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 1st July publishes an account of famine prevailing in the Raniganj thana of the Noakhali district. The account is supplied by the Ram Krishna Mission, which has started relief operations in the thana. People are said to be actually dying of starvation.

"Gift of food is a precious gift."

Many people have left their homes on account of their inability to maintain their families. Wajaddi, of village Mochhimpur, Aliraja, of village Saurai, Fazarali and his wife, of village Kamalpore, a daughter of Abdul, of village Parvabhadu, the mother of Kadirbux Sonar, of village Majupur, an infant daughter of Wajaddi, of village Angankhil, Rosangazi Bepari, of village Madhyapara, and many other people are said to have died of starvation or the effects of the use of unwholesome food.

Severe distress is said to be prevailing in the Pabna district also. In village Dattabari the distressed people have expressed the desire of looting the stocks of grains belonging to well-to-do people.

The paper urges all Indians to contribute towards the relief of the famine-stricken people.

NAYAK,  
July 6th, 1915.

46. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 6th July refers to certain cases of death from starvation (already noticed in previous issues of this report), and remarks that in

"Terrible picture of famine."

spite of the sufferings of our fellowmen, we go on amusing ourselves as usual, visiting theatres and so on. We profess sympathy with them in speeches, but our speech-makers are not found taking any active share in relief work. A great ordeal faces us. If only one of our countrymen dies from starvation, the blame therefor will lie on us all. Now is the time to see whether we really feel for our countrymen and regard them as brothers. It is a problem of life and death which we have to solve now.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
July 8th, 1915.

47. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 8th July publishes short accounts of distress prevailing in Brahmanbaria, Panchra, Pabna, Gopalpur and Ashtagram, in the Mymensingh district, Halta, in the Bakarganj district, Panchdona in the Dacca district, Agartala in the Tippera district.

"Distress in Eastern Bengal."

SANJIVANI,  
July 8th, 1915.

48. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 8th July thanks Lord Carmichael for having arranged a Conference at Laksam for discussing the means of giving relief to famine-

*Ibid.*

stricken people. The condition of the province is daily becoming worse. The deadlock in the jute business has impoverished Northern and Eastern Bengal. Big business houses in Calcutta are on the verge of bankruptcy. People have no money to relieve distress. Under the circumstances, unless Government spends money liberally there will be an enormous loss of life.



But people are confident that His Excellency will never allow such a catastrophe to happen. Only a few people have been invited to the Laksam Conference. The persons who have started organisations for relief should see His Excellency at Chittagong.

49. Referring to Lord Carmichael's ensuing tour in the Noakhali and Tippera districts, a correspondent of the *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 8th July hopes that after personally seeing the condition of the districts His Excellency will make adequate arrangements for giving relief to the famine-stricken people.

SANJIVANI,  
July 8th, 1915.

50. In the Laksam Conference, writes the *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 8th July, Mr. Beatson Bell has said that the Government of Bengal can give at most another Rs. 10,000 for famine relief, for the Government

NAYAK,  
July 8th, 1915.

has not got more than this sum on its famine account. Mr. Beatson Bell's words make us inclined to laugh. Government has enough money to build a new Delhi and a new High Court at Patna. But when the question arises of giving relief to starving Bengalis, it happens to be in very straitened circumstances. The war is causing a drain on the resources of the country. If subscriptions prove insufficient, loans must be raised for supporting the war. Then, again, there will be distress prevailing up to December not only in Bengal, but in many other parts also of India. Under the circumstances, should not Government now stop all unnecessary expenses and reserve all its resources for the relief of distress in India and the prosecution of the war?

51. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 8th July publishes accounts of distress and scarcity prevailing in different parts of Eastern Bengal. In Chandpur, the villages of Bakra and Hampama, in the Matlabganj thana, are specially affected. Deaths from starvation are occurring. There is also looting of rice and paddy.

BANGALI,  
July 8th, 1915.

In the Harirampur thana of the Dacca district, the cost of recent settlement operations is being realised from certain villages in which the population is in acute distress. Some are in partial and others in complete starvation. Government ought to postpone the collection of these dues for the present.

52. Referring to the Conference held by His Excellency the Governor at Laksam in connection with the famine in Noakhali and Tippera, the *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 9th July observes:—

BANGALI,  
July 9th, 1915.

The public has been sorely disappointed at the result of the Conference. We find that it will still take a pretty long time for Government to start relief operations, for nothing will be done until the Hon'ble Mr. Beatson Bell inspects the affected places. Mr. Beatson Bell is well known for his kind-heartedness, and no doubt will do all he can to help the victims of the famine; but whatever is to be done should be done before it is too late, for we hear that unless prompt measures are taken nearly 25,000 persons will die of starvation. If the Bengal Government be short of funds, why do they not ask the Government of India for money?

53. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 10th July publishes accounts of the famine in Noakhali, Tippera Kishorganj, Kendua, Tangail and Sarishabari, and writes that there is now widespread distress all over Eastern Bengal. There has also been a failure of crops in Burdwan, Bankura and Birbhum, and the paper fears that famine conditions will prevail in the whole of Bengal before long. Referring to the Conference held at Laksam, the journal, suggests that since the Government of Bengal are short of funds they should ask for a famine grant from the Imperial Government, for what with famine and what with the failure in trade on account of the war, the future of Bengal is very dismal indeed.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
July 10th, 1915.

54. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 9th July, referring to the famine in Eastern Bengal, writes that the Moslem peasantry who made pretty large incomes from the cultivation of jute have been an utterly thriftless lot. It is to be hoped that they will profit by the lesson of this famine to be more thrifty in future. In the meantime, it is to be

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,  
July 9th, 1915.



hoped that the richer Moslems will awake to the necessities of their poorer brethren and open their purse-strings and generally organise relief on the admirable lines on which the Ram Krishna Mission is working.

HITAVADI,  
July 9th, 1915.

55. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 9th July publishes an account of "Terrible famine in Bengal." scarcity and distress prevailing in different parts of the Tippera and Noakhali districts, under the following head-lines:—

"Terrible famine in Bengal."  
"Numerous deaths from starvation."  
"Appeal for public help."  
"Government measures."  
"Wailings on all sides all over the land."

BASUMATI,  
July 10th, 1915.

56. Referring to the relief operations opened by Government in the Noakhali district, the *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 10th July quotes the following from the *Noakhali Sammilani*:—

- (1) The doles of rice should be distributed with the help of respectable and disinterested villagers.
- (2) The arrangements which have been made for engaging cooly labour are not satisfactory, for many people have applied for the re-excavation of their private tanks. Only such tanks should be re-excavated as supply water to all villagers.
- (3) The arrangements for engaging cooly labour have prevented poor respectable boys, girls and sick men from getting relief.
- (4) Loans should be given to really deserving men without depending solely on recommendations.
- (5) A person taking a loan should be put to no expenses in the shape of *bukshis* to officers. The attention of the Collector is particularly drawn to this point.
- (6) Stocks of rice and money to be distributed should not be kept in charge of the police, whom the people dread. They should be kept in charge of some respectable villagers or of an officer of the Education Department.

BASUMATI,  
July 10th, 1915.

57. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 10th July requests Mr. Lang, Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, to see that the relief sanctioned by Government for Chandpur really reaches the famine-stricken people. Babu Haridayal Nag writes in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* that, according to his computation, of 20,000 distressed people, 10,000 are getting relief regularly, 4,000 are getting it occasionally, and 6,000 are not getting it at all.

BANGAVASI,  
July 10th, 1915.

58. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 10th July publishes reports of the famine in the districts of Malda, Mymensingh, Noakhali and Tippera.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
July 13th, 1915.

59. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 13th July says that famine is spreading throughout Bengal and even Assam. Reports are current of people even dying of starvation.

Government should take precautionary measures early, for the effects of the war on trade and the destruction of crops have destroyed all the resources of the villagers. Conditions will be very serious in the months of *Agrahyan* and *Paush*. Subordinate Government officers have generally a tendency to minimise the seriousness of distress in its early stages. It is hoped that Lord Carmichael will be careful in this matter.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
July 13th, 1915.

60. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 13th July publishes short accounts of distress prevailing at Ramgarh Bazar, district. Maiyani and Mireskhari in the Chittagong district. People are not getting loans of rice from *mahajans*. The price of rice has risen exorbitantly. In the locality of Mahalchhari it is said to be selling at 3 seers per rupee. People are living on insufficient food and herbs and leaves.



## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

61. The Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* (Calcutta) of the 5th July

War of eleven armies.

says:—

Every moment this bloody war is becoming more significant and every day the situation is fast changing. Though about one crore of men have been killed and wounded, lost and imprisoned and 4 billion lire have been spent yet there is no sign of exhaustion on the part of the belligerents.

Europe is the mine of arts and trade and Asia the very centre of agriculture. There is a close connection between the two. If one fails the other will be affected. The monetary loss of Asia will be no less than that of Europe.

One of the observers says that on account of the stoppage of trade, millions have been affected in Asia. Starvation has overtaken them and they are dying. It is strange that the belligerents have not lessened the furiousness of their efforts. The paper quotes from the speeches of Mr. Bonar Law and Lloyd George about munitions and the determination of England to carry on the war to the bitter end. The paper also refers to the loans which Government is making and the money which the House of Commons has voted for purposes of war. It goes on to say that what is true of England is quite as true of the other allied countries.

In this great war the smaller neutral Powers cannot gird up their loins to exert pressure to bring about peace. One of the neutral Powers, namely, the United States, has seen the advantage and profit she can gain by supplying munitions of war to the belligerents and at the same time safeguarding her trade against future European competition. Many think that Americans are in no way disposed towards peace. Japan was the first to derive advantage from her participation in the war. She has secured most advantageous concessions from China. She will hold it in the event of the allied Powers gaining victory in the war, but if anything of an adverse nature happens, then her loss will be greater than that of the other Powers. America does not look favourably on the progress of Japan. It is quite possible that she may consider this a good opportunity for joining the enemies of Japan and try to make everything disadvantageous for her in the peace treaty. From a victory here or a victory there the advantages gained by the belligerent parties in the war cannot be well estimated.

The paper notes the great help which Japan is giving to Russia in the matter of the supply of munitions of war and men also.

The furiousness with which the battle has been raging during the last seven weeks leads one to come to the conclusion that sooner or later the war will come to an end and one or other of the belligerent Powers will have to sue for peace.

The experts are of opinion that the war cannot continue for more than six months.

*The Western Front.*

The paper says that the allied forces of England, France and Belgium have, during this week, in which the Germans have turned their attention to Russia, made many important advances. The German army which from the very commencement had adopted the offensive have, in certain points in the west, adopted the defensive, and the Allies have taken the offensive. The Germans have suffered some loss and lost some of their trenches. One policy which the German Generals seem to have adopted is not to allow their enemies any rest. For instance, when the French forces attack certain points the Germans show activity at other points. The paper says that throwing of shells from Dieuxmude to Dunkirk, a distance of 21 miles, can have no other object but mystifying the allied Armies. An English General has remarked on the rapidity of transport as a noteworthy feature of the German army movements. Forces, observes the paper after him, who have been fighting to-day in the west, would be found fighting in Poland four days afterwards. This is not possible with the Allies, as there are not sufficient means of transport. Germans have gained immense advantages from the possession of Belgium, because the lines which have been for the last 40 years constructed and made

THE PERSIAN EDITION  
OF THE *HABLUL*  
*MATIN*,  
July 5th, 1915.



to converge on this country have placed Germany in a unique position. This fact is fully borne out by the latest telegrams. The paper then refers to the manufacture of munitions of war in France and England, and quotes from Lloyd George's speeches.

#### *Dardanelles.*

Referring to the Dardanelles, the paper says that one of the important centres of this war is in the Dardanelles and the Gallipoli Peninsula. For the last four months the English and French have directed their attack towards these points. The opening of the Dardanelles, on which rests the establishment of communications with Russia and, consequently a union of the forces of the Allies, has been a source of great loss to the Allies. The English have acknowledged the bravery of the Turks. What has surprised them is the stand which the Turks have made against such great Powers. The paper says that the Turks have made a great stand. Some of the journals of England have ascribed this to German Generalship. They express great regret that England did not secure the co-operation of Turkey. If Turkey, the journals say, had been on the side of the Allies, victory would have long ago been theirs.

The paper then goes on to observe that though the Allies have suffered losses in the Dardanelles, yet their advantage has also been great. In the words of Mr. Asquith, the effect of these operations has been to withdraw the attention of the Turks from other quarters, such as Suez and the Caucasus. This has been a source of great satisfaction to the Allies, but they have not yet come any nearer to the accomplishment of the aim with which they commenced operations in the Dardanelles. Up to this time none of the Balkan Powers have shown any inclination to join the Allies, and Greece, which had shown some leanings, has become neutral.

#### *The Submarine blockade in the English Channel and Irish Sea.*

Passing on to this head, the paper remarks that if the blockade by submarines continues, it will have the effect of lessening the ingoing and outgoing of neutral ships. England is an island and is dependent upon other countries for her food supply. The blockade may not wholly cut off the supplies, but may have the effect of making the food prices very dear.

#### *Italy and the war.*

From the telegrams, it is quite clear that Italy has been able only to mobilise about 600,000 men and there is every probability of another 600,000 being mobilised. The telegrams, however, point out that Italy has made advances. That is because her enemies have not turned their attention to her seriously.

The service which the Italians have done to the Allies is the guarding of the Adriatic, in which the ships of the French Fleet were engaged. This has relieved the French ships, which may now be used for other purposes. It is said that General Von Hindenberg, who was present in Galicia, has been appointed to command the forces against Italy.

Italians have recalled their Ambassador from Constantinople, as a notification of war to Turkey. If Italy enters into war with Turkey, she will be able to bring her forces into Anatolia and attack Turkey by land. The paper again repeats old points referred to in its previous articles on the subject. The paper further apprehends the breaking out of war in the Balkans.

#### *The Eastern Front.*

The paper says that as was foreseen, the Russians have evacuated their positions in Galicia. It is said that the Russians left Lemberg in perfect order.

From the telegrams, it is clear that though the Germans have not been able to push forward much, yet they have not desisted from pursuing the enemy. Their whole aim is to isolate the Russian forces. Though the Russians have



retreated, yet they continue to deliver counter attacks on the enemy. The paper then goes on to deal with the series of battles that have been fought between the Austro-German forces and Russia. The paper refers again to Russia's want of the munitions of war. It repeats its old arguments about Russia being forced to sign a separate peace.

The paper then refers to German activity in the Baltic.

It then goes on to quote from the Viceroy's telegrams.

The paper concludes with a reference to the neutrality of Persia and to the necessity of that neutrality being respected by the belligerent Powers.

62. If Lord Curzon excels in anything, says the *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 7th July, it is oratory. His recent remarks

Lord Curzon on the war.

about the future of the war have set our minds at rest, though we must express our regret at the failure of his prophecy about the marching of Gurkhas into Berlin. Well, we await that happy event with hope.

63. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 7th July has the following:—

War rumours.

The *Indian Daily News* says that news favourable to Germany is again finding ready currency in Calcutta, and this is a fact. Newspapers giving accounts of German reverses do not sell, for such reports are not believed, though news about the Allies' defeats are. We can see that some mischievous agents are at work in secret, though we cannot say exactly who are the men engaged in this propaganda. We are confident, however, that Government is fully alive to the situation.

64. The *Resalat* (Calcutta) of the 9th July publishes a translation of an

Shortsightedness of the *Indian Daily News*.

article which appeared in the *Indian Daily News* and comments upon it. The paper says it highly deplores the shortsightedness of its contemporary.

To fight stick in hand with the rumours is like fighting with the air. It is quite meaningless to draw conclusions from rumours which are themselves without foundation—as for example, Germans are circulating rumours in the Calcutta bazars. The Budge-Budge disaster was also at first ascribed to German agents, but this was subsequently contradicted by the Government enquiry commission.

65. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 9th July, discussing the progress of the war, writes:—

"Victory and defeat."

It is a mistake to be surprised at the failure of the Allies hitherto to vanquish Germany. For in these days it is science and organisation rather than personal or national prowess or heroism which contributes to victory. Germany has been systematically preparing for this struggle for many years. There is, therefore, nothing surprising or alarming in the fact that up to now she has not been vanquished. She is bound to be vanquished sooner or later. It may be that she has occupied certain parts of France, Belgium and Russia, but on the other hand, all her Colonies have been lost to her and part of her Alsatian territory is also in the occupation of the French. Thanks to the British Navy, her foreign trade is practically at a standstill. She cannot import food or the munitions of war from outside her own frontiers, while the Allies have the whole world to draw upon to replenish their resources. It may be that the Allies have not so far succeeded in inflicting on Germany a crushing defeat, but there are reasons therefor. England, France and Russia did not desire war. England made enormous sacrifices for the sake of peace, when she made the Anglo-Russian convention and the *entente* with France. She was also trying to enter into friendly relations with Germany, but the latter all the time was secretly preparing for war.

This state of unpreparedness on the part of the Allies has, of course, entailed on them certain losses, but there is nothing to justify alarm. Russia has indeed abandoned Galicia, but her military strength appears so far to be unimpaired—she only lacks munitions to enable her to resume a successful offensive.

The real fact is that the Allies so far had not awoke to the real nature of the situation. They now see what is wanted and are devoting all their energies to the task of supplying those wants. Their inexhaustible resources will soon furnish them with a power which Germany will be utterly unable to cope with.

NAYAK,  
July 7th, 1915.

NAYAK,  
July 7th, 1915.

RESALAT,  
July 9th, 1915.

HITAVADI,  
July 9th, 1915.



With the lapse of time Germany is bound to get weaker and weaker, and when she gets sufficiently exhausted, then will be the time for the Allies to complete the work of her destruction.

BASUMATI,  
July 10th, 1915.

66. Referring to Mr. Lloyd George's speech at Manchester on the superiority of Germany's equipment in munitions, the *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 10th July

"Mr. Lloyd George's speech."

writes:—

We hope that Mr. Lloyd George, who always achieves success in whatever he undertakes, will, as the Minister of Munitions, be able to put England in a high state of efficiency in the matter of munitions. It is a righteous war which England is waging against Germany. And surely the cause of righteousness will be victorious, defended as it is by four great Powers like England, France, Russia and Italy. The Indians firmly believe that where there is righteousness, there is victory.

BASUMATI,  
July 10th, 1915.

67. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 10th July says that although the

"Germany's preparations."

*Times* has shown great indiscretion by publishing strong criticisms of England's shortness in munitions, it seems that its correspondent's view in this respect is perfectly correct; for the British Government has had to create a ministry of munitions with such a man as Lloyd George at its head. Of course, the charge against Lord Kitchener is most probably wrong, because it does not lie in the power of any man or nation to do in ten months what Germany has done in 44 years. Now, however, that England has devoted her whole energy to manufacturing munitions, it is hoped that she will soon be fully equipped with them. But even then it may be long before Germany is crushed. It will be extremely difficult to pursue the Germans beyond their own frontiers, but so long as this is not done, they will not really be defeated. In the long run, however, they are sure to be defeated, for theirs is an unrighteous cause.

D. I. K. BASUMATI,  
July 10th, 1915.

68. In an article under the heading, "Deeds," the *Dainik Basumati*

"Deeds."

(Calcutta) of the 10th July extols the patriotism of the British people and admires the noble work now being done for their country by Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Winston Churchill, Lord Kitchener and Lord Haldane. The paper gives a translation of Mr. Churchill's recent speech at Dundee and fully endorses his remarks about the necessity of every Englishman doing his best to crush the savage militarism of Germany. The paper has no doubt that England will be victorious in the war.

BASUMATI,  
July 10th, 1915.

69. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 10th July says that Bengal's con-

"Helps in the war."

tribution towards the cost of the war has been very inadequate compared with the contribution made by Madras. To make up this remissness on the part of Bengal, the *Statesman* opened a fund to raise 2 lakhs of rupees. More than 2 lakhs and 50 thousand rupees were subscribed to this fund in six days. Hence it has been decided not to close this fund with only 2 lakhs of rupees, but to keep it open for taking more subscriptions. It has also been proposed to hold a meeting in the Calcutta Town Hall, under the Presidentship of Lord Carmichael, to form a central committee to control all Bengal's contributions towards the cost of the war. This proposal is a very happy one and ought to be worked successfully.

The rich Marwaris of Calcutta are showing the greatest ingratitude towards the British Government by practically desisting from making any contribution towards the cost of the war. They come to Calcutta penniless from outside British India, and with the help of English banks and English mercantile firms amass fortunes. But so grateful they are that, in the present troubles of the English, they are showing the utmost unconcern. This ought to be an object lesson to the English merchants in India.

It is hoped that the British Government will find its way to accept the offer of a number of artisans made by the Lahore Technical Institution.

BASUMATI,  
July 10th, 1915.

70. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 10th July writes:—

"The result of the war."

The *Englishman* of the 5th idem publishes a correspondence from the pen of an English soldier, who writes: "We little realise that we are face to face with the



possible—nay the probable—complete collapse of modern civilisation,” and “what has surprised us, and to our shame be it said, in spite of Lord Roberts’s warning, is the necessity of ever having to face the possibility of entire national extinction and an eruption of hell itself that threatens the very foundations of civilisation, demanding our complete extinction rather than acceptance.” The writer sees the possibility of two most serious occurrences, namely the destruction of European civilisation and the extinction of the national existence of the English, French and Russians. The great success of the German arms against Russia and the check of the English and French advance in Flanders and France has frightened the writer very much. The advantages under which Germany is still fighting will not last long. German atheistic civilisation, in which there is no place for the higher and nobler sentiments of love, pity, forgiveness, restraint and so forth, can never be expected to destroy the Christian civilisation of Europe.

The manner in which Germany is behaving in the part of Belgium in her occupation really indicates that if she wins in the long run, she will destroy the national life of the English, French and Russians. In Belgium her Generals are killing the males, her soldiers are impregnating women and destroying everything indicative of Belgian nationality. In fact, Germany’s desire is to wipe off all other nationalities except German nationality. If she wins, she will try her best to fulfil this desire. If she is defeated, her defeat will be secured by the Allies at a sacrifice of the best flowers of manhood in their nations which will, after the war, consist of only women and boys, and the weak, old and infirm. If Germany becomes partially victorious, the war will drag on for two or three years more. If she is defeated, the war may end sooner. But the peace which will thus follow will be a short-lived peace. In fact, there will be no real peace for Europe so long as Germany will remain powerful. Hence, in the long run, either the German nationality or the British, French and Russian nationalities must be wiped off the face of the earth. We are, however, confident that the righteous side will win.

71. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 12th July, referring to the

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
July 12th, 1915.

“The duties of newspapers.” duties of newspapers during the continuance of the war, writes that newspapers should refrain from criticising the management of the war and the Government, because all the facts on which criticism can be based are not placed before the public during war. Even criticism in Parliament of the action of Government has to be suspended for this reason during war. If any newspaper thinks that it has any criticism to offer, it should not offer it publicly, but privately inform the War Office of it. In this way, Fred. Greenwood privately informed Lord Beaconsfield when the Suez Canal shares were for sale. He did not agitate the matter in his *Pall Mall Gazette* in order to enhance the circulation and reputation of the journal. Some of Lord Northcliffe’s papers, including the *Times*, which recently agitated the question of the shortage of munitions, might similarly have privately informed the War Office about it. Luckily, in India, all newspapers have generally behaved with due restraint and none has so acted as to show a want of a sense of responsibility. So there is no need of measures here to stop all criticism of the conduct of the war.

72. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 7th July writes:—

NAYAK,  
July 7th, 1915.

Rulers and the ruled in India. In the course of his speech on the occasion of the laying of the foundation-stone of the Calcutta University Institute, Lord Carmichael remarked on the importance of maintaining kindly feelings between the people of India and the race which rules them. Unfortunately, however, neither the people nor their rulers show any great anxiety to encourage the growth of such feelings between them. The way in which our young men receive, what goes under the name of “high education,” creates in their hearts nothing but a spirit of rivalry against our rulers, and this feeling is intensified by the writings of papers like the *Englishman*, the *Statesman* and others. Besides, the arrogant treatment which our countrymen receive at the hands of many officials is not at all conducive to the growth of any kindly feelings in the heart of any human being. We are loyal for a consideration. We are loyal to the English



because we know that English rule is the best for our welfare. Indeed, very few of us are loyal out of any personal regard or love for our rulers. What stands in the way of the development of kindly feelings between our rulers and ourselves is political agitation.

NAYAK,  
July 9th, 1915.

73. The following is a full translation of the leading article of the *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 9th July:—

"The rulers and the ruled."

Lord Carmichael has said that the relations between the rulers and the ruled should be made cordial. His Excellency has said nothing new. For the last 35 years we have been hearing this advice in various shapes from the mouth of every Lieutenant-Governor and every high Civilian since the time of Sir Rivers Thompson. When we were young and had become editors recently, we used to write long articles on such topics. Just as it makes one inclined to laugh if a man tells one that there should be good feelings between a father and a son, a husband and a wife or a brother and a brother, so it makes one inclined to laugh also if one hears a proposal to establish good feelings between Indians and Englishmen. Our English rulers are no longer mere farmers of taxes—they give us education and enlightenment, show us the path of civilisation and are thus the ideals of our life. The English are our protectors, maintainers, preceptors, advisers and friends. English education is now making us learned, English civilisation is making us civilised and the English dress is making us Babus. The language of the English is our language, the literature of the English is our literature, the manners of the English are our manners. We feel our lives worth living if we can imitate the English, and if we can master the ethics, religion, philosophy, science and so forth of the English, we consider our life's mission fulfilled and are happy. We put on the dress the English want us to put on and say what they want us to say. We have forsaken our ancient practices, manners, customs, religious observances and everything and are following the English like shadows. Still a wise and experienced ruler like Lord Carmichael has had to say, let white men and black men be friends, let good feelings be established between the rulers and the ruled. Is it not simply ridiculous? We have offered our body, mind, wealth and all to you. We have sacrificed both this world and hereafter for your sake, and still you say, be friends, show love, establish good feelings!

We know why you have got to say all this. We also understand why such topics crop up now and then. And because we know and understand, we plainly and boldly say that you will not get what you want. The relation between rulers and the ruled is akin to that between a father and a son—such indeed is the traditional idea in India. Unless the ruler becomes a father, the ruled cannot become sons. A ruler's paternal duties towards the ruled are not fulfilled by merely keeping them well-protected and under a good administration. A son has claims of indulgence, of love and affection and of success of even unreasonable demands, made in love, on a father. You English people have not been able to fulfil this heart's desire and yearning of the Indian people. It is true that you are their preceptors, their ideals and their protectors, but you have never been affectionate fathers to them. While, on the one hand, you are making us your equals by giving us education and anglicising our habits, on the other hand you are not forgetting to show a spirit of competition and antagonism in your dealings with us. The father who competes with his son can never win his respect. The preceptor who competes with his pupil and tries to keep him down, is for ever deprived of his respect and reverence. Besides this, we Indians can do and can bear everything, but we can never forget the history of our nation's past glories. We are scions of old families. Once we had everything. We cannot forget that we were once teachers of the world. And because we cannot forget this, when we compete with you we compete in earnest. This competition naturally gives rise to a spirit of antagonism and leaves little ground for the birth of feelings of respect and reverence in our hearts. How then can you get what does not exist?

We are loyal subjects of the English people and of our Sovereign. For, we know and realise very much that English education and English civilisation have turned us into such queer animals as cannot live anywhere except under the protection of the English. We English-educated Indians are loyal to you English people and to our English Sovereign because our interest is



intimately connected with you. We cannot live an hour without you, and we earn our poor livelihood by moving about the precincts of your house. These are, in fact, the reasons why the Sikhs and Gurkhas are sacrificing their lives for you in this terrible war. These are the reasons why our rich men are offering their hoarded wealth to you. For, we have not yet forgotten what anarchy means; we know what ruin will befall the Indians if the protection of the English Government is withdrawn from India. But we cannot love you, because you do not love us, are not affectionate towards us. You are great, we are small; you are powerful, we are weak; you are superior, we are inferior. If you can bathe us in waters of love and affection flowing from your heart, then we can love you. It is the father who loves the son first, and then the son learns to respect and revere the father. A son has to be taught to respect and revere—taught in the manner in which parrots are taught to speak morning and evening. But a father loves his son instinctively. Unless your instinctive love flows towards us, how can we have good feelings towards you? From the time of the Ilbert Bill to the time preceding the present war your writers, speakers, editors and rulers, all have systematically abused the Indians. From Lord Dufferin to Lord Curzon, almost every Viceroy has spoken ill of the Indians. From Abreigh Mackay, "Britannicus" and Stevens to Newman of the *Englishman*, every one has abused us in vile language. Lieutenant-Governors like Fuller, Fraser and Bailey (?) have ridiculed us. We also have replied according to our power—have abused in return for abuse. The result has been that a bitter feeling of antagonism has arisen between the two parties. This feeling of antagonism is not to be wiped out in a day. We cannot easily forget the part which the authorities played at the time of the partition of Bengal, the courtesy which they showed at the time of removing the Capital from Calcutta and the troubles which we have suffered and are still suffering on account of the *swadeshi* agitation. Besides all this, the scorpion-like stings of the policy, *divide-et-impera*, have been tormenting us even now. Behari boys are still dancing and showing their thumbs to us on being separated from us. It is true that these Bihari boys will cool down when they grow older and correct themselves when they will fall into difficulties and be deceived, but at present we must suffer great mental pain on account of their conduct. One cannot forget and cannot be made to forget these things. Consequently, so long as memory lives so long there can be no true love between you and me. It is true that we are bound to supply what you will order, but love thus supplied will be the love of a siren—insincere devotion and base flattery—and no true love pouring from the heart. You have not allowed us and given us an opportunity to love. How then can we love you? Love is not a thing that can be bought, one cannot get love unless one loves. Will you be able to love? If you can love properly and without the least duplicity, then can we love you with all our heart.

74. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 9th July refers to the demand recently made by the *Englishman* for the expulsion or internment of all German missionaries,

German missionaries.

and remarks that Indians will like to see all missionaries removed from the land. They cannot possibly like men who asperse their religion and customs. These missionaries want to civilise us but their own co-religionists in Germany are now clearly proved to be utter barbarians.

HITAVADI.  
July 9th, 1915.

75. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 9th July writes that Indians are indifferent to the outcry being made by the *Englishman* and certain Anglo-Indians for the

German trade.

complete and permanent exclusion of German traders from India. What the Germans will lose, the Japanese will gain. The policy of free trade will continue and Indian trade will have no chance of revival. So the Indians are indifferent.

HITAVADI.  
July 9th, 1915.

76. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 10th July ridicules the appeal of

German Catholic priests' appeal against their French brethren.

German Catholic priests to the Pope against the denunciation of German barbarities by French Catholic priests. Such denunciations, say the German priests, will compel them to retaliate and thus destroy Christian brotherhood. But then where is their brotherhood? Unrighteousness instead of righteousness flourishes

BASUMATI.  
July 10th, 1915.



in Europe. European philosophers are ignoring the next world and preaching cults of pure mundane selfishness. German philosophers are explaining morality as weakness. Although Germany is the teacher of this atheistic philosophy, it has spread throughout Europe. And the result is the present destructive war. If priests could check materialism, this war would never have taken place.

MOSLEM HITAISHI,  
July 9th, 1915.

77. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 9th July writes that the income of the Jamalpur public *mêla* is contributed mostly by Moslems, but unhappily the *mêla* committee is composed mostly of Hindus, the one or two Moslems who do sit on it being entirely under Hindu influence. Naturally, therefore, the income of the *mêla* was spent mainly in helping Hindu institutions and the Moslems could secure the poor sum of Rs. 600 per year out of it only after the greatest difficulty. The Moslem community protest against this partiality. Again, this year, the income of the fund having dwindled, the first item of expense to be cut down has been the sums granted for the Moslem Boarding, the Mosque, etc. This is most lamentable and unjust and shows contempt for the Moslems. The Boarding here was a most useful institution, which was helping the progress of the local Moslems. Probably the Hindus could not tolerate this and they want to ruin the Moslems by abolishing this institution. The Hindus, by this act of arrogant appropriation of funds, the larger share of which belongs of right to Moslems, are committing an act of unjust and forcible oppression. Shame on the men who discourage Moslem education in order to pander to the taste for amusement of the Hindus! Does not this show their hatred for Moslems? The income from the *mêlas* having diminished, the Moslem Inspector was dismissed, but the salary of the Hindu Secretary was raised. Unless this open manifestation of contempt for Moslems ceases, the Moslems will soon cut off all connection with the *mêla*.

MOSLEM HITAISHI,  
July 9th, 1915.

78. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 9th July writes that Mafiz-ud-din Miyan, of Jamalpur, is a man well known to Government and the Moslems for his share in the perverted *swadeshi* agitation, in which he joined the Hindus, and for his anti-Government and anti-Moslem feeling. Nevertheless, he has recently been elected Secretary of the local Anjuman. This Anjuman is already quite out of touch with the local Moslems and the local Moslems ought henceforth to keep aloof from this new Secretary as much as possible. His advice is bound to be adverse to Moslem interests and to Government. Some time ago he wrote to the Jamalpur officials that Mr. Nazir-uddin Ahmed, the editor of the *Islam Rabi*, was a man who was inciting his co-religionists against the Hindus, and the Maulvi, in consequence, began to be dogged by the police. Nevertheless, this editor is a well-known patriot. Anyway, Government should be on its guard against this new Secretary of the Anjuman and decline to accept him as a representative of his community.

DAINIK BHARAT  
MITRA,  
July 9th, 1915.

79. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 9th July, commenting on the recent speech delivered by Sir K. G. Gupta in England, remarks that the war presents an opportunity for India to be recognised as an important unit in the Empire. It observes that when the time for making peace comes, India should be represented, along with the Colonies, on the Council which will meet to confer on the terms of peace. The representative must be an Indian. In its opinion, Sir K. G. Gupta and not the Secretary of State for India is the fittest person to represent India on that Council.

BASUMATI,  
July 10th, 1915.

80. Is it not strange and disgraceful, remarks the *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 10th July, that while the Indian Consolidation Bill with the amendments of the old statutes is passing through the Parliament, the Indians themselves whom it principally concerns, know nothing of the amendments proposed? Government ought to have brought them to the notice of the Indians.

BHARAT MITRA,  
July 12th, 1915.  
(Weekly Edition.)

81. The *Bharat Mitra* (weekly edition) (Calcutta) of the 12th July, in the course of its article under the marginally-noted heading, observes:—

The digest prepared 30 years ago by Sir Courteney Ilbert of the Indian Acts passed by Parliament at home, after necessary corrections and amendments, would have well served the purpose of a draft for the Consolidation



Bill. One may notice in this Bill what a vast amount of efforts was required ever since the time of the East India Company to stamp out the practice of making private profits while in Government service. The high officials, like the Governors-General and Commanders-in-Chief, had to give a written assurance that they were not to augment their pays by any underhand methods.

The second feature in the Bill is the rejection of the expression "Native." The paper is of opinion that the expression "Indian" would have been more suitable than the expression "Residents of India born of parents residents of India and not residing there for temporary reasons." It approves of the change which expressly lays down that the Advocate-General should be regarded a non-official member of the Council. It disapproves the retention of the proviso which enacts that Judges of High Courts coming from home and dying within six months of their arrival in India, are to get a full year's pay and the like, and thinks that such a favour which was shown to a Supreme Court Judge in olden times is not at all necessary now.

82. Commenting on the article of Lala Lajput Rai, published in the *Punjabi*, on the marginally-noted subject, the *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 11th July

DAINIK BHARAT  
MITRA,  
July 11th, 1915.

Education in the Philippines. remarks that what the Philippines have got in matters of education under 13 years of American rule, has not yet been attained by India under 150 years of English rule. The authorities ought to carefully compare the conditions obtaining there and in India and they are likely to profit much by this comparison.

(1) In the Philippines one of the aims of education is to help in the unification of languages as a means to bring about national unity. This is impossible in India owing to the diversity of individual opinions on the subject. The policy of the Indian Government also seems to be against such unity.

(2) In the matter of elementary education, India is far behind the Philippines, where the percentage of literates is much higher than in India. In this the people are to blame to a large extent. Then, again, students there are given compulsory technical education whether they enter the University or not.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

*Bengali Translator to Government.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

*The 17th July 1915.*



Bill. On the 10th of the month of April 1871, the  
 day after the death of the late John W. ...  
 making private property of the ...  
 the Government ...  
 ...

...



# REPORT (PART II)

## ON

### INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE  
Week ending Saturday, 17th July 1915.

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NO. 22 OF 1913.

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT (PART II)



**LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS  
RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE  
BRANCH.**

**[As it stood on 1st January 1915.]**

NOTE.—(N.)—Newspapers. (P.)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	<b>"Amrita Bazar Patrika." (N.)</b>	Calcutta	Daily	Manmatha Nath Banarji, Brahmin	1,400
2	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P.)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakrabarti, of Jessore, Brahmin.	300
3	<b>"Bengalee" (N.)</b>	Calcutta	Daily	Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin, age 69.	5,000
4	<b>"Calcutta Budget" (N.)</b>	Ditto	Do.	Hem Chandra Datta, Kayastha, age 48	1,800
5	"Calcutta Journal of Medicine" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. A. L. Sarkar, L.M.S., Satgope, age about 43.	100
6	"Calcutta Law Journal" (The).	Ditto	Fortnightly	Hara Prasad Chatterji, Hindu Kayastha, and Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu Brahmin, vakils.	2,000
7	"Calcutta Medical Journal" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. Rai Chuni Lal Basu, Bahadur, Hindu Kayastha, age 51, and Dr. Purna Chandra Nandi, Native Christian, age about 50.	450
8	<b>"Calcutta Spectator" (N.)</b>	Ditto	Weekly	Lalit Mohan Ghoshal, Brahmin, age 40, and Hem Chandra Datta.	500 (Suspended.)
9	"Calcutta University Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Khagendra Nath Maitra, Kayastha, age 39.	300
10	"Calcutta Weekly Notes"	Ditto	Weekly	Jogesh Chandra Chaudhuri, Barrister-at-Law, Hindu Brahmin, age about 41.	1,700
11	"Case Law" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Mohim Chandra Ray, Khatriya, age about 45.	400 (Suspended.)
12	"Collegian"	Ditto	Fortnightly	Nripendra Nath De, Kayastha, age 38	1,000
13	"Culture" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Gan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 47	500
14	"Current Indian Cases" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	1,000
15	<b>"East" (N.)</b>	Dacca	Weekly	(1) Mohim Ch. Sen, age 62, (2) Ishan Ch. Sen, (3) Durga Nath Ray, Brahmos.	200
16	"Field and the Calcutta Weekly Advertiser."	Calcutta	Do.	Hem Ch. Banarji, Brahmin, age 59	500 (Suspended.)
17	"Food and Drugs" (P.)	Ditto	Quarterly	Dr. Kartik Ch. Basu, M.B., Kayastha, age 57.	650
18	"Gardener's Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Bhuban Mohan Ray, Hindu Kaibarta, age 57.	800
19	"Glory" (N.)	Ditto	Do.	Kalachand Sarkar, Benia, age 33	50,000 (Free distribution.)
20	<b>"Habul Matin"</b> (English edition). (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Gyan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 46	1 000
21	"Health and Happiness" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Kartik Ch. Basu, Kayastha, age 46	500
22	<b>"Herald" (N.)</b>	Dacca	Daily	Priya Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age about 30.	2,000
23	<b>"Hindu Patriot" (N.)</b>	Calcutta	Weekly	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 47	2,000



No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
24	"Hindu Review" (P.) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Bipin Ch. Pal, Hindu Teli, age 50 ...	900
25	"Hindu Spiritual Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Do. ...	Mati Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 60, and Pijus Kanti Ghosh.	400
26	"Indian Case Notes" (P.)	Ditto	Do. ...	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	1,000 (Suspended.)
27	"Indian Empire" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Hem Ch. Datta, Hindu Kayastha, age 49	2,000
28	"Indian Express" (P.) ...	Ditto	Monthly ...	Purna Ch. Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 51.	100 to 250
29	"Indian Homeopathic Reporter." (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Dr. Sarat Ch. Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha, age 46.	500 Discontinued for the present.
30	"Indian Homeopathic Review." (N.)	Ditto	Do. ...	P. Mazumdar and J. N. Mazumdar, M.D.	200
31	"Indian Medical Record" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Kaviraj Anukul Chandra Bisarad, Hindu Brahmin, age 38, and Committee.	800
32	"Indian Messenger" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Pratul Ch. Som, Brahmo, age 52 ...	500
33	"Indian Mirror" (N.)	Ditto	Daily ...	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 36.	1,200
34	"Indian Nation" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 31 ...	800
35	"Indian Royal Chronicle" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Shamlal De, Hindu Subranabanik, age 47	Unknown.
36	"Indian World" (The) (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Prithvis Ch. Ray, Hindu Kayastha, age 40.	500 to 1,000 (Suspended.)
37	"Industry" (P.) ...	Ditto	...	Kishori Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 36.	1,000
38	"Modern Review" (P.)	Ditto	...	Rama Nanda Chatarji, Brahmo, age 60 ...	2,000
39	"Mussalman" (N.)...	Ditto	Weekly ...	M. Rahman, Muhammadan, age 34 ...	1,000
40	"National Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna De, Hindu Kayastha, age 67.	500
41	"Regeneration" (P.) ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 36 ...	200
42	"Rols and Rayyet" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 64 ...	350
43	"Review" (P.) ...	Ditto	Monthly ...	Jogendra Rao Bhagawan Lal, Brahmin, age 33.	400
44	"Telegraph" (N.) ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Satyendra Kumar Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 32.	2,500
45	"Unity and the Minister" (N.)	Ditto	Do. ...	M. N. Basu, Brahmo, age 75 ...	400 to 500
46	"University Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	390
47	"World and the New Dispensation." (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Mohim Ch. Sen and Khettra Mohan Datta, age 60, both Brahmos.	400
48	"World's Messenger" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahisya, age 28.	400
49	"World's Recorder" (P.)	Ditto	Do. ...	Kali Pada De, Hindu Kayastha, age 49 ...	2,700



## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

709. The *Hablul Matin* writes that the integrity of Turkey and the Balkan States depends upon the rivalry of Austria and Russia for supremacy in the Peninsula. It is to the interest of such States that these two great Powers should balance one another. This instinct of self-preservation prompts Roumania and Bulgaria to remain neutral in this contest. It is in the interest of the Allies to secure the co-operation of Roumania and Bulgaria to crush German militarism. This can be done if an open declaration is made that Russia will not annex Constantinople. It is not that the Balkan States are anxious for the welfare of Turkey; their own national existence depends upon the maintenance of Turkish rule at Constantinople. They could not agree among themselves regarding the possession of Constantinople, but began to fight one another to settle this knotty point. The peace of Europe depends upon the continuance of Turkish rule at Constantinople. This fact should be realised by every responsible statesman among the Allies. Turkey has proved to be a bulwark of strength to Germany. She has cut off connection between Russia and her western allies. The overthrow of Turkey will cost the Allies enormous sacrifices in men and money, and hamper their operations against Germany. On the other hand, if Turkey is assured honourable peace, then the Allies will secure the assistance of the Balkan States, which will enable them to overthrow the armies of the Kaiser within a short time. The Eastern question has been a source of perennial danger to the peace of Europe. The present moment is most opportune for its satisfactory solution. England, France, Italy and Russia should guarantee the integrity of Turkey on condition of her withdrawal from the Teutonic alliance. If peace is made with Turkey the allied Powers will be in a position to organise a federation of the Balkan States to assist them against Germany. It is not by attempting to force the Dardanelles but by offering honourable terms of peace to Turkey that the Balkan States can be drawn on the side of the Allies. Roumania and Bulgaria may have suffered from the Turkish yoke for centuries in the past, but at the present moment their national existence depends upon that of the Ottoman Empire. The statesmen of the different allied Powers should realise the fact and extend the olive branch of peace to Turkey to gain the support of the Balkan States which will make the overthrow of German militarism certain in the near future.

The Balkan States.

HABLUL MATIN,  
7th July 1915

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

710. In recent months, writes the *Modern Review*, several districts of the Punjab have witnessed the looting and burning of houses and the ravishing of women in broad daylight by organized bands. The raiders must have numbered several thousands altogether. Such organized and wholesale robbery and outrage must have been preceded by much elaborate preparation. It has, indeed, been brought to light in the course of the trial, of some accused that the police in some places did nothing, though timely information had been given to them. Taking all the circumstances into account, it must be said that a more disgraceful instance of executive and police indifference or inefficiency is not to be met with in the annals of recent Indian district administration. The Governments of India and the Punjab ought, without delay, to institute a searching enquiry into the whole affair and take steps both to punish those officers who were guilty of negligence or incapacity and to prevent a recurrence of such atrocities in the future. The trial of the accused has also largely ended in failure, thus indirectly emboldening the ruffians. This aspect of the affair, too, ought to receive the careful attention of the Imperial and Provincial Governments. In the recent cases of organized robbery, incendiarism and rape, the aggressors belonged to the Muhammadan community and their victims were Hindus. It has also been asserted in some daily papers, without contradiction, that most of the police officers in the disturbed districts of the

Lawlessness in the Punjab.

MODERN REVIEW.  
July 1915.



Punjab are Mussalmans. It may be mentioned incidentally that in most of the cases of ravishment of women in East Bengal reported in the papers, the ravers are Mussalmans and their victims are Hindu women. The journal is only stating facts and allegations. It has no desire to insinuate, as that would be contrary to facts, that any sect has a monopoly of bad characters, nor that there is or ought to be any feud between the Mussalman and Hindu communities. As the law allows self-defence, in disturbed areas Government ought to allow all women who care to arm themselves for the purpose, to keep some suitable weapon.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
12th July 1915

711. Referring to a case in England in which the Judge would not allow the accused's statement to be placed before the jury, because it was taken in jail, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that three years ago, the then Under-Secretary of State, in answer to Mr. McCullum, M.P., admitted that no confession should be received in evidence except when made in open court to the trying Judge and that the reform had been recommended. The law, however, has not been changed, and the main inducement to extort confessions by torture has not thus yet been taken away.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
8th July 1915.

712. Referring to an article in the *Englishman* on the possibility of a newly appointed junior Puisne Judge of the Madras High Court being appointed in the place of Sir Lawrence Jenkins as the Chief Justice of the historic court at Fort William in Bengal, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that of the qualifications of Justice Trotter, all that is known is that he is an amusing after-dinner speaker, and if the editor of the *Madras Law Journal* is to be relied on, he is credited with a little of that *subjanta* genius which marks the creed of the Indian Civil Service.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
8th July 1915.

713. In connection with the transfer of the capital, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—Another sister measure is the belittlement of the High Court of Bengal. It is to be partitioned with the partition of the Province. The Bar and the Bench are to be halved or something like it. The High Court in Calcutta is the towering judicial institution in India, just as the courts in Westminster are in England. It is demonstrative of the judicial greatness of the English mind. It is really a wonder that English statesmen of the present day are so little used to discriminate between loss and gain. Civilian public opinion no doubt finds it a great gain to demolish the fortress where doctrines and ideas of personal liberty and safety are cherished and developed, but is it not a great loss to the English nation that the people of India are no more to have before their eyes a large central judicial institution addressing itself to their imagination and are to remain content with the spectacle of a number of indifferent High Courts?

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
13th July 1915.

714. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that Mr. A. R. Topis, the present City Magistrate of Patna, is apparently suffering from what may be called the *Vakilraj*-phobia, for no other supposition can explain the following feat of his. He was trying a case in which a servant of the New Parsi Theatrical Company lodged a complaint against a man named Abdul and some others. They had engaged a mukhtear to conduct their case. On the 8th June, however, when the charges had been framed against them, they applied to the Magistrate for an adjournment, so as to enable them to engage a pleader or counsel to cross-examine the prosecution witnesses. To the great surprise of the accused, the Magistrate told them that if they did so he would convict them! In great distress they sought the help of the Additional District Magistrate of Patna for the transfer of the case from the file of the City Magistrate. The latter was then called upon to show cause why the case should not be transferred. The City Magistrate in doing so said:—“It was explained to them (accused) that they had already engaged a very competent mukhtear and they were just as likely to be convicted if they

The City Magistrate of Patna.



engaged a pleader or counsel. They may have been told that they would be convicted if they engaged a pleader or a counsel." Of course, after this admission, the Additional Magistrate had no other option but to transfer the case. The matter should not end here. In the interests of justice, not only should Mr. Topis be cured of his strange malady, but should be made to understand that it is no child's play to administer justice.

(c)—Jails.

715. Commenting on the administration of jails in the Madras Presidency, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that there was a dispute in the local Legislative Council over the question of diet. *Ragi*, a very coarse sort of food, used to be given to prisoners, and naturally those convicts who were accustomed to rice became ill, after they were sent to jail. A Sub-Judge, who was imprisoned, suffered from a severe type of dysentery owing to his being compelled to eat this article of food and died from its effects. It created a great sensation at the time. When Mr. Kessava Pillay and others brought this question of diet to the notice of the Council, Lieutenant-Colonel R. I. Macnamara, Inspector-General of Prisons, was the great champion of *ragi* and carried everything before him. The popular party, however, continued the battle and, at last won, but all the same, Dr. Macnamara has never been able to forget his discomfiture. In the report under review he betrays his feelings. However, as the prisoners are the guests of the State, the host should feed them well, otherwise he will create a bad name for himself. The wretched prisoners are not only deprived of their liberty but made to work like cattle, and the Inspector-General will not allow them even a few bundles of good hay!

716. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that a correspondent of the *Maharatta*, who has four or five years' experience in the matter, strongly deprecates the way political prisoners are treated in the Bombay Presidency. There is obvious injustice and no sense of proportion in the treatment, which is worse and more tormenting than what is accorded to habitual offenders. For instance, says the correspondent, the politicals are kept quite separate, not only from other prisoners but also from their own comrades, in what are called "separate" cells. Thus they have to pass their time dreadfully in enforced seclusion and suffer practically all the horrors of solitary confinement. Why should not political prisoners in India be treated in the same way as such prisoners are treated in Europe? Many of the former, again, are educated men, belonging to respectable families, who, from a mistaken sense of duty and on the impulse of the moment, rendered themselves liable to punishment. They can, therefore, be reformed and converted into honest and useful citizens by kind treatment. Why should not this generous method of treatment be introduced, instead of the prevailing one which has the likely effect of stifling all their higher feelings and making them physical wrecks? The resolution passed at the Imperial Legislative Council and the sympathetic remarks of Sir Reginald Craddock go to show that the Government is disposed to give Indian political prisoners special treatment. From the testimony of political prisoners released from the Yeravda, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad Central Prisons, it appears that the mode of confinement to which they are subjected is so detrimental to their health that some of them actually go mad, while some waver on the border of lunacy. It is high time that the Government should look into this important matter and devise means by which the injustice done to this class of prisoners may be removed.

(d)—Education.

717. In recent years, says the *Modern Review*, Madras has been gradually coming to occupy the front rank in several spheres of intellectual activity and in public movements generally. This year, however, the examination results have been exceptionally poor. Madras students are as intelligent and

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hard-working as any of their fellows in India, and Madras colleges and schools are as well equipped as those in any other province. Indeed, it has been said by a distinguished educationist that if one wanted to see the institution in India best equipped for certain purposes one must go to Madras. There is no reason to suppose that this year's candidates were for the most part exceptionally dull or exceptionally negligent. Under the circumstances, it is difficult to assign any other reason for this year's disastrous failures than utter incompetence on the part of many of the examiners or a determination on the part of those responsible for the results to check the spread of high education and ultimately to plunge the country in the darkness of ignorance to as great an extent as possible. It does not appear from any Madras paper that this year's examiners were largely different from those of previous years, and, from the point of view of scholastic attainments, an altogether inferior lot. At the same time it is very difficult to believe that any body of men charged with the work of educating a people can have the wicked resolve to do exactly what they are expected not to do. Whatever the cause or causes of the unprecedented failures may be, it is the clear duty of the University and educational authorities to right at once the wrong done to the students by having the answers of the unsuccessful candidates re-examined by competent and righteous men or by holding *free* supplementary examinations without any avoidable delay, or by any other means that may be considered practicable. The University of Allahabad has generally enjoyed the reputation of being the most successful in Northern India in failing candidates. There is one thing peculiar about Indian students. Students of even average ability sometimes achieve brilliant results in British and other foreign universities, and even those whose ability is under the average pass examinations there more easily than here. What is the reason? In the Allahabad University it is the European professors who principally do the higher teaching and control all teaching. Are they incompetent men? Again, it is they who become and appoint examiners. Are the examiners incompetent? Or is it their principle to pass as few candidates as is practicable? Or have they any instructions to that effect? No doubt the candidates are not prodigies of learning. Students of the United Provinces are not exceptionally dull. There is no reason, therefore, why they should fail in larger proportions than their brethren in Bengal. Europeans think they are better professors than Indians, and in the Allahabad University there is proportionately a larger number of European professors than in Bengal. Therefore the teaching in the United Provinces ought, according to their opinion, to be better than in Bengal, and better teaching ought to result in a larger proportion of passes. That is not the case. If it be said that the examinations in Bengal are easier, that would mean that Bengal graduates were inferior to the United Provinces graduates in attainments. However, no such criticism of Bengal graduates has been heard, nor could it be corroborated by experience. The results of the Allahabad University have also been very poor. If the systems of education and examination be to blame, improve them by all means, but it is cruel to disappoint the majority of candidates after they have spent years of hard labour in mastering their courses and their parents have incurred expenditure involving, in many cases, great sacrifice.

INDIAN MIRROR,  
10th July 1915.

718. The *Indian Mirror* says that at the public meeting which was recently held in Madras to protest against the "massacre of the innocents" at the last school-leaving certificate and intermediate examinations in that presidency, some interesting facts and figures were cited by the speakers in elucidation of the tragedies. The number of failures was appalling. One of the speakers, Mr. Glyn Barlow, who had been an educationist himself and had also acted as Registrar of the Madras University, contended that the pass lists were not consistent with common sense. He declined to admit that Madras students as a class were inferior to those of other provinces. The University rules had led to increased efficiency in every respect—in teaching, in inspection, in equipment. The results were, therefore, both curious and interesting. For the ironies of University examinations, one must turn to Calcutta. One of the University dons—it is believed his name is Dr. Watson—is alarmed at the rapid increase in the percentage of passes in the University examinations, and so he is going to ask the Senate to hold an immediate

Tragedies and ironies of University examinations.



enquiry as to its cause and significance. The Doctor is a victim of misdirected zeal. The statistics of the Calcutta University tell a tale which is quite different from that which he has given. Roughly, the general average of passes, during the years 1910—14, is 69 per cent. in the Matriculation and 55 per cent. in the B.A. Nobody can seriously suggest that these are phenomenal results. It is a matter of regret, therefore, that Dr. Watson should have subjected himself to needless worry. In view of the tragedies of the Madras examinations, it is to be hoped Dr. Watson and his fellow Senators will be merciful to the 13,000 Bengali students and their families concerned in the Matriculation and B.A. Examinations every year.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

719. The *Mussalman* says that the Board of the Calcutta Improvement Trust intends acquiring some Moslem burial grounds. It is to be remembered, as has been said in the petition submitted by the local Mussalmans, that according to the Muhammadan religion and law, cemeteries and graveyards are consecrated grounds and cannot be acquired or used for any purpose other than the burial of the dead. The authorities very often forget this and the result is that the religious feelings and susceptibilities of the Mussalmans are sometimes very wantonly wounded. An amendment of the Land Acquisition Act has become imperative, and until and unless this is done and all sacred places are exempted from the operations of the Act, matters will not improve much. It would be well if the Government of India takes up the question at an early date and removes the anxiety of the community by a legislative enactment. That would, however, involve some delay, even if the Government of India be inclined to amend the Act. In the meantime the local Governments and local authorities should not act in a manner that may wound the feelings of the people in this connection.

MUSALMAN.  
9th July 1915.

(h)—*General.*

720. Referring to the lack of provision for interned persons, the *Modern Review* says that this is a very regrettable failure, and it is to be hoped that an early statement will be made announcing the policy the executive mean to follow in this behalf. If the law in question had not been rushed through in haste, the representatives of the people would have done their best to see that the responsibility for the maintenance of persons interned was thrown on the State. However, in view of the confidence reposed by the representatives in the executive Government in allowing this unusual legislation to pass without a challenge, the Government would do well to step in and promptly remove the sting by undertaking to maintain the unfortunate persons interned at public expense. It is evident that none of the persons so far dealt with can well afford to maintain themselves in their semi-captivity. In fact two of the persons interned have written to the authorities expressing their anxiety at no provision having been announced as to their board and lodging in the area in which they have been asked to live. Such a custom as that of guests paying their own expenses is prevalent in Europe and one might think that the new system of internment or deportation adopted in the twentieth century is deemed quite equitable and just. This will not meet with approval in this country, where even those Indians who have adopted the European style of living, deem this custom of paying guests being entertained as something repugnant to their notion of the duties of a host. The only course the public might feel tempted to adopt with a view to assist the interned men to maintain themselves is to open public subscriptions in the case of some of the men. In fact, some such discussion has been taking place in certain circles. Perhaps Government themselves would not desire that the public mind and energy should be so occupied and the *pros* and *cons* of their interning campaign should be a topic of serious discussion, comment, criticism and remarks in private circles all

MODERN REVIEW.  
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over the country. This is why expediency, if not strict notions of equity, demands that the omission to make provision for such persons in the law itself should not be held to absolve Government from the performance of an obvious duty rendered necessary by their own choice not to take judicial action in the law courts.

HABULUL MATIN,  
7th July 1915.

721. Referring to the monthly grant allowed to Messrs. Muhammad Ali and his brother by the Government of the United Provinces, the *Hablul Matin* says this is,

Mr. Muhammad Ali.

indeed, a matter for gratification, and it will be a source of genuine pleasure to the public if such concessions are made to the other persons who have been removed from their homes and interned under the Defence Act without any formal trial. Such provision is made in the case of deportees, and justice requires that similar consideration should be accorded by the authorities to the interned suspects. In the case of Mr. Muhammad Ali, the restraint imposed upon him exercises a most damaging influence upon the Islamic community. There are most important questions, such as the Aligarh University scheme, which must be solved in a satisfactory manner to ensure the future welfare of the Moslems. They cannot afford to have one of their most earnest workers and zealous patriots removed from the field of action at the present critical moment. The breach of friendship between Government and the Ottoman Empire has placed the community in an embarrassing and delicate position. Mussalmans have their duties to their King and country as well as to their religion. To reconcile these conflicting duties is a task which requires consummate skill in handling political affairs, and Mr. Muhammad Ali is undoubtedly one of the most qualified persons for such a work. His enforced idleness will be detrimental to the interests of Government and those of the community to which he belongs. The order for the grant of an allowance is a concession to popular sentiment. Mr. Muhammad Ali is not a rich man, and is under the stern necessity of wielding his pen to earn his livelihood. His sense of self-respect would not permit him to live upon the bounty of others, even if such is conferred by Government, but as he is precluded from doing any work, the instinct of self-preservation will leave him no option in the matter. The feeling of discontent in the Muhammadan community will be lessened to a considerable degree by this act of justice on the part of Government, and it is the earnest hope of the journal that the restoration to freedom of Mr. Muhammad Ali and his brother will be an occasion of universal rejoicing in the near future.

BENGALIEE,  
8th July 1915.

722. The *Bengalee* writes that all India is solidly united in the demand

Separation of judicial and executive functions.

for the separation of judicial and executive functions in the administration of criminal justice; and the facts and figures recently cited in the

Bihar Administration Report, which show that in that province the Magistrate does very little judicial work, have lent an added emphasis to the demand. If the Magistrate does so little judicial work—and what is true of Bihar is true of the rest of India—then why not formally relieve him of all judicial work and make him a purely executive officer? It is impossible to contest the soundness of this view. Further, the duties of the District Officer are multitudinous. The Hon'ble Mr. Arthur of Bombay gave a staggering list of them in a speech that he made in the Imperial Legislative Council in connection with the proposal for the creation of an Advisory Board for the District Officer. Looking at the question from this point of view, the *Beharee*, which is the organ of the people of Bihar, urges the separation of the two functions.

HERALD,  
8th July 1915.

723. Writing on this subject, the *Herald* says first of all, there is the

Our industrial backwardness.

inveterate and deep-rooted habit with Indians to look up to a superior for lead and guidance. As

an Indian thinker wrote some years ago, the energy implied in a personal, independent, and self-reliant initiative, which is one of the most notable characteristics of European progress, is wanting here to a lamentable extent. The originaive talent has perhaps yet to be developed amongst the people of India. Then, again, there is the striking absence of co-operation and habit of corporate united action, by which alone large enterprises can be started and success won. Thirdly, there is dense ignorance regarding the



very first principles of trade and economy. Fourthly, all over the country, technical skill and training are fast dying away. There are the want of capital and the policy of free trade, but one of the main difficulties lies in the fact that Indians have already the foreigner in their midst with his superior sources of knowledge and skill, capital and enterprise. Under these circumstances one of the essential conditions of success seems to be that Indians must have the Government thoroughly with them. Without its help in the present economic weakness and unpreparedness, there could be little hope to accomplish much in the direction of national progress. In the second place, the people must organise themselves with a view to co-operation and associated action. Then, among other things, it should be the duty of all to collect and to diffuse through the medium of the vernaculars information on matters of trade and industry as well as on questions of taxation and finance. The most difficult question is, however, to find capital. In the present circumstances, Government must be approached for material help. Nothing short of such a step can save the situation.

724. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that by reducing Calcutta from the position of the capital of the Indian Empire

Change of the capital of India.

to the level of an ordinary provincial chief town, the Liberal Party has practically decapitated the Indian Empire. Delhi may be called the capital and it may have been the capital at one time, but a capital cannot be made artificially either by a stroke of the pen or simply by removing the seat of the Supreme Government to a certain place. Calcutta had become the capital of British power in India, owing to the gigantic efforts of some of the best statesmen in England for more than a century and a half. Calcutta is associated with all that is salient in the history of the British Empire in India and all that is great in the character of the English nation, but it was thought proper to undo the prominence of Calcutta—is it to belittle the Bengali nation? By this measure, however, a remarkable example of England's handiwork in this country has been belittled and made insignificant. The attempt to set up a substitute for it has proved abortive, as it was bound to be.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
8th July 1915.

725. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that according to Colonel King, late of the Madras Medical Service, the ruling

Colonel King on Indian sanitation.

authorities in India do not introduce sanitary reforms on account of a strange notion. It is that the caste-ridden people of this country are opposed to them! They point to the riots in Bombay and Poona, where plague first broke out in the latter part of the nineties, in support of their assertion. They say that the Government adopted salutary measures for stamping out plague from among the Poona people, but as these were opposed to their caste rules, they created a serious disturbance. It was, however, not the measures taken for stamping out plague from among them that led to a breach of the peace. British soldiers were employed to enter the sacred precincts of Hindu homes and drag sick people from there to temporary plague hospitals for the purpose of segregation. Sometimes wives were separated from husbands and daughters from parents, and the inevitable result was a riot. The allegation is absolutely unfounded that the people of this country have a caste prejudice against segregation or any other salutary Western measure of sanitation or against any Western medicine which has been proved to be efficacious. Not only is Colonel King of this opinion, but he declares that the Indian system of sanitation is quite in unison with what prevails in the West. The *Patrika* thanks the Colonel for his defence of the Hindu and the Mussalman sanitary systems. Some sanitary authorities have also an equally erroneous idea that the lower classes of people in this country are absolutely ignorant of even the simplest rules of hygiene and that they require education in this respect. This point was brought to the front prominently at the Madras session of the Sanitary Conference held in 1912 under the presidency of Sir Harcourt Butler. Even savages know the elementary laws of health, and the lower classes of people in this country are not savages or semi-savages. No one will dispute the fact that education helps sanitation; but it is not essential to enable one to preserve one's health.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
9th July 1915.



MUSSALMAN.  
9th July 1915.

Mussalmans' and Government  
service.

726. Continuing its previous articles on this subject, the *Mussalman*, in referring to the Registration Department, says times without number it has pointed out the irregularities and anomalies existing there and has published letters from its correspondents, who have from time to time since 1913 brought to light numerous glaring instances of injustice suffered by the Mussalman officers under the present head of the department. The position of those officers has become worse than ever. Further, it appears that Mussalman officers of the department have not seldom been subjected to exemplary punishments, whereas exceptions were created in the case of others. The journal does not wish to enter into details, but considers it safe to assert, without the least possible fear of contradiction, that the interests of the Muhammadan community have considerably suffered in the Registration Department of late. It is indeed a matter of profound regret that the Government of His Excellency Lord Carmichael should have allowed these anomalies to exist. The journal appeals to the Government, in the name of fairness, equity and justice, to take vigorous measures for the protection of the interests of the Moslem community in this department.

BENGALIEE.  
5th July 1915.

Lord MacDonnell and the United  
Provinces Executive Council.

727. Referring to Lord MacDonnell's letter to the *Leader* on the proposed creation of an Executive Council for the United Provinces, the *Bengalee* says that for the absolute misinterpretation of Indian views the writer is in no way responsible. The responsibility must rest upon some mendacious purveyor of news. However, Lord MacDonnell cannot divest himself of responsibility in connection with an observation which is his own and which obviously is an inference. He says that the demonstrations recently held in the United Provinces in support of the creation of an Executive Council are not spontaneous. This is the old old bureaucratic method of discountenancing popular agitation. The hand of the wire-puller is said to be visible all through, and those who take part in the demonstrations are said to be harried into them by the tactics of the wire-puller. That was said of the anti-partition demonstrations, and Lord Morley, who realized their genuineness, said in reply from his place in Parliament that whenever Governments and others found themselves in a tight corner, it was their common practice to fall back upon the agitator as having caused them all the trouble and to denounce the demonstrations as wanting in spontaneity. Lord MacDonnell's Liberalism and his knowledge of men and affairs ought to have guarded him against a blunder of this kind. The movement in favour of the creation of an Executive Council for the United Provinces is genuine and spontaneous. Hindus and Muhammadans all support it. It is no use disguising the simple truth; and it is a pity that a statesman of Lord MacDonnell's capacity and insight should not recognise the genuineness of the movement. The fact shows that knowledge of India which is not up to date is misleading and mischievous. It creates prejudices which blur the vision and distort the truth.

BENGALIEE.  
10th July 1915.

728. Referring to an article in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, and *Bengalee* remarks that its contemporary is not right when it says every educated Bengali holds that the present position is worse than before the partition was modified. The present situation is the creation of some of the most illustrious leaders of Bengal public opinion, and represents the triumph of constitutional agitation. It is an instance of submission to public opinion on the part of the authorities which marks a new epoch in the history of the country. The settled fact was unsettled, and the voice of Indian public opinion prevailed. The modification of the partition was hailed as a boon and acclaimed as a concession at a great public meeting presided over by the venerable Raja Peary Mohan Mukharji.

The *Patrika* and the Delhi policy.

BENGALIEE.  
11th July 1915.

Lord Carmichael and the func-  
tions.

729. While at the unveiling ceremony of the bust of Nawab Abdul Latif, Khan Bahadur, writes the *Bengalee*, the Governor observed that "courtesy and tact on the part of its servants are as valuable to Government to-day as they ever were." Are these qualities, however, so very conspicuous among Government servants, especially among European officers in the executive line?



The need for them has been impressed upon all Government officials since the days of Sir John Malcolm, but even now courtesy is not always their rule of conduct, though of course there are notable exceptions. In the subordinate ranks, there is yet considerable room for improvement. Of late there have been reported some unfortunate cases of discourtesy and violence by Europeans towards the people of the soil. The journal would like to know what action has been taken in this matter. Strong measures must be taken to mark Government's high disapproval of acts of discourtesy and insolence (not to speak of assault) committed by its responsible officials. Better understanding implies freer personal intercourse between Indians and Englishmen and the establishment of friendly relations on a basis of equality. The Englishman must not approach the Indian as his superior or treat him as his subordinate, and the first advances must come from him. As regards the higher circles of Government, Indians have nothing to complain of; but it is altogether different in the case of the subordinate European officials; and here the example of the higher authorities has so far been ineffective. His Excellency invites Indians to widen their conception of the Motherland and make it co-extensive with the British Empire. It means the enlargement of a great and lovingly-cherished ideal which will be welcomed by the people. The first essential condition is that Indians should be recognized as a real and integral part of the British Empire and as equal subjects of the Crown. How can they regard the British Empire as their Motherland when they are only an appanage of it and have not been incorporated into its living body? "All must be free and equal citizens of the Empire," said His Excellency, and then only will the noble aspiration of His Excellency be fulfilled. In the meantime it is in the power of His Excellency's Government to do much by its public measures and of the members of His Excellency's Government by their personal example to help forward the consummation of this glorious ideal.

730. In the House of Lords, says the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, the Government has accepted the motion by Lord Middleton urging war-time economy in civil administration.

Economy.

Lord Middleton said that five to ten million pounds could be economised before Christmas. Why should not the same thing be done in India? The local Government has been reduced to terrible straits. It has no money to cope with a small famine like the one now prevailing in Eastern Bengal! The cost of administration not only in Bengal but in every Indian province has been enormously increased during the last ten years. Unless it is reduced to a large extent, it is not known how the local Governments will manage to make both ends meet. As has been said again and again, ten years ago, one Lieutenant-Governor was able to manage Bengal, Bihar and Orissa; but now there are eight rulers in his place. The journal asks if this change has benefited the people at all. On the other hand, not only is crime on the increase, but the coffers of the Government have become so empty that Rs. 25,000 cannot be paid for the relief of the famine-stricken people of Comilla. Such a thing was unknown in Bengal when it was under a single Lieutenant-Governor.

731. Commenting on the heavy infantile mortality in England, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says six or seven decades ago, when the Bengali people lived in healthy, and

Village sanitation.

not malaria and plague-stricken villages, and had an abundance of wholesome food and water, and breathed pure air, infantile mortality was very low. The remedy against this scourge, so far as India is concerned, is to make the villages habitable and increase the supply of healthy food, especially milk and good drinking water.

732. In official opinion, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, people must first be educated and then sanitary reforms should

Sanitation versus Education.

be introduced among them, otherwise they will not be able to appreciate their value. That is to say, as Colonel King pithily and humorously remarks, "the population must be comfortably educated before they are cremated!" A more absurd doctrine cannot be conceived than that sanitation should wait till the people are educated. Are not the Afghans an illiterate and ignorant race? They will, however, live, in spite of their illiteracy and ignorance, and not the Bengali race in spite of their superior education and culture. From this point of view, sanitation claims the first consideration of the Government.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
12th July 1915.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
13th July 1915.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
13th July 1915.



INDIAN EMPIRE,  
13th July 1915.

733. Writing on this subject, the *Indian Empire* says that Government has waged a mosquito campaign with means which have not served the end. They have distributed

Village Sanitation.

quinine and have spent a large amount of money without benefiting the villagers much; yet if they co-operate with the sufferers the hoarded wealth they spend would have some tangible effect. Much has been written on the subject of malaria, but little has been done—the periodical sweeping away of thousands of people has not ceased or even much decreased. The journal is sensible of the difficulties which stand in the way of co-operation in this matter between the authorities on the one hand and the educated classes on the other. Co-operation between two parties is possible only when there is no difference in the *modus operandi* of each. In the question of sanitation, however, the official and non-official views are divergent. While the Government thinks that the problem of malaria can be best solved by the appointment of sanitary officers to instruct the people in the principles of hygiene, the people feel that public funds instead of being employed in this way should be devoted to supplying the crying needs of rural areas. The village people should be supplied with good drinking water, the jungles should be cleared, roads constructed and metalled, and the village carefully laid and attended. The paper does not say, that nothing is being done in these directions, but it urges that the work of sanitation should be executed more systematically and energetically and the hands of the District Boards so strengthened that sanitary work can be expedited.

INDIAN MIRROR,  
14th July 1915.

734. Referring to the petition submitted to His Excellency the Governor by the gentlemen residing in Wellington Street for the abolition of a newly opened liquor shop in the locality, the *Indian Mirror*

A liquor shop in Wellington Street.

says it is surprised to find that the Excise Department has failed to comply with several representations previously made to it, although it promised faithfully to rectify matters. The journal's surprise is intensified by the fact that a protest from the University has not received due consideration, and despite all protests and well-reasoned representations, the liquor shop has been allowed to remain and ply its nefarious business. In view of the objection of the University and in consequence of non-interference on the part of the Excise authorities, the Head Master of the Metropolitan Institution, Bow Bazar branch, has been obliged to give up the selected building where his school was designed to be located and which was admirably suited for his purpose, and has thus been subjected to no inconsiderable loss and inconvenience. However, it is not yet too late to move in the matter and bring home to the Government the evils that are likely to result from the continuance of the shop in its present ill-chosen site. His Excellency Lord Carmichael's Government is known to be fully responsive to public opinion, and justice will not be denied to his memorialists on the subject if His Excellency be convinced of the strength and reasonableness of their cause.

#### V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
9th July 1915.

735. Referring to the conference held by the Governor at Laksham in connection with the distress prevailing in East Bengal, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that the result of the meeting is disappointing in the

Conference regarding the famine in East Bengal.

extreme. Money is just now urgently and immediately needed to save the affected people from the effects of the famine, but instead of granting money, what the Government is going to do is to send Mr. Beatson Bell to visit the affected areas. This is no doubt a good arrangement, but the better one is to provide the starvelings with food at once, otherwise tens of thousands are likely to die of starvation. Private charity has done its utmost, and the Government must now render assistance; but, alas, it has no money. The journal trusts the suggestion of Babu Prakash Chandra Das, namely, to move the Government of India for funds, will be accepted. According to this gentleman, some 25,000 people would succumb to starvation if prompt relief were not given.



736. The *Herald* remarks that from a scanty report that has been available up to the present of the conference held by His Excellency the Governor at Laksham, the

Organisation of help.

outcome appears to be that the Government of Bengal can offer no more help than a further sum of Rs. 10,000 for the distressed people. This further donation, it would seem, exhausts all the money the Government has for the purpose. The amount would do very little towards removing the calamity. This is undoubtedly a very unfortunate position and efforts must be made at once to take the situation in hand. For that purpose the first thing necessary is to form an estimate as accurately as possible of the extent of the distress which unfortunately exists in a more or less acute form all over the jute-producing tracts of East Bengal. There is always a tendency on the part of the Government agency to minimise the extent and acuteness of distress. It is therefore incumbent on the people themselves to try to bring before the public what proportions the calamity has already assumed and how far it may reach. When the full extent of the distress is made known, a strong appeal should be made to the benevolent public. In the meantime the Government of India should be moved for a special grant. The present efforts are unavoidably isolated, but by proper organization a little assistance may go much further than it does at present. The journal therefore earnestly requests the leaders of the people in the affected area to make a systematic beginning at once, the first step of which should undoubtedly be to collect as far as possible accurate information. The appeal, which may be made on the basis of this information, will, it is hoped, meet with a generous response.

HERALD,  
12th July 1915.

#### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

737. Several provincial Congress Committees, writes the *Modern Review*, have already submitted their nominations for the Congress Presidentship. In the journal's

Congress Presidentship.

opinion this year Lala Lajpat Rai ought to be elected President. He has long been connected with the Congress movement. He has for years worked for the public good in various ways with whole-hearted devotion. He is not a holiday public man. He has studied political, economic, social, philanthropic and educational problems with earnestness and care in India and several foreign countries. He has made immense sacrifices in various ways for the welfare of the people of India. He is an earnest, courageous and constructive thinker. On account of the life that he has led, he has come to possess an inspiring personality, owing to which his election would arouse immense enthusiasm among large sections of his countrymen in all provinces. Taking all these qualifications into consideration, it would not be possible to find among the persons nominated another individual who could more worthily fill the presidential chair than he. Because Lala Lajpat Rai is so worthy, the fact should also be taken into consideration that he belongs to a province which has not yet furnished any President to the Indian National Congress. The journal should have hesitated to mention this consideration if, in its opinion, his claims had been inferior to those of anybody else. Lastly, he has suffered for his country by undergoing deportation without trial or even the formulation of any charge against him. Not an iota of proof could ever be brought forward against him; and the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale publicly declared his complete confidence in him. The official injustice done to him years ago should not find its counterpart in injustice on the part of the most representative non-official body in India. On the contrary, the wrong done to him by some officials ought to make Indians all the more eager to honour him and to show that he has their complete confidence.

MODERN REVIEW,  
July 1915.

738. Munitions are being expended by the belligerents, says the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, with a prodigality of which no one had any conception before this war. If the Allies

How India can help in the war.

could gain the superiority over the Germans in this respect, the war would be ended all the sooner. The British victory at Neuve Chapelle was due mainly to the terrific artillery fire concentrated on a

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
8th July 1915.



narrow front. India is about to supply cases for high explosives and all the steel turned out by the Tata Steel Works will be taken by the Government for this purpose. That company will profit considerably by having such a large order placed with it, but munitions are not all that is wanted. The requirements of a huge army are many and England has to provide for her Allies also. Much anxiety has been felt in England as regards the supply of adequate labour in order to turn out supplies for the army in the field, in the depôts and in training. It has been admitted that this difficulty in procuring labour has proved prejudicial. The proposed registration of the population is meeting with a good deal of opposition. In India, however, the labour problem does not exist, for labour here is inexhaustible. Is it not right that this labour should be employed for supplying the needs of the army and for other purposes? Mr. Yusuf Ali, a member of the Indian Civil Service, who is in England just now, writes to the press there, making this suggestion. He says that not only shells but uniforms, bags and leather goods are in demand. English labour, although working overtime, cannot meet all requirements and large orders are being sent to neutral countries. Why should not these orders be sent to India, which has a prior claim? Khaki, both cotton and woollen, can be produced in large quantities, and though the proprietors of these mills in India are Europeans, larger labour would be employed in the event of large orders. Leather is manufactured in Bombay, Madras, Cawnpore and Agra, and orders should be sent to them for the supply of leather goods. These orders would give wages to a large number of people, they may lay the foundation of an industrial revival, and they will doubtless promote sympathy and goodwill between the Government and the people. Practically almost all the trained fighting men of India are in the field. They are not numerous, but that is because England does not maintain a large standing army anywhere. Voluntary contributions of money and materials have come from all quarters; but now the Government may well receive some help from India on business principles. India should have the preference over neutral countries if she can supply what is demanded, and it is to be hoped the Government of India will communicate with the Secretary of State for India on this subject.

BENGALKEE,  
8th July 1915.

739. Continuing its previous article on this subject, the *Bengalee* says that already there is a perceptible tendency among the organs of Indian opinion to accept the view of

The readjustment.

a substantial increase in Indian representation on the Viceroy's Executive Council. It has been urged by a contemporary that there is no reason why the Law Member, the Education Member and the Member in charge of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture should not be Indians. The truth is that there is a vast amount of ancient prejudice to overcome. The men of merit, Indians of the requisite capacity, such as Sir Rash Bihari Ghosh, are, and have always been there, but the disposition on the part of the rulers to recognise their qualities and to employ them in the service of the State in a manner suited to their talents is only a recent development, and even now the obstinate, old prejudices are sometimes found to linger in the hidden corners of the official mind and temperament and block the way. Better times, the journal hopes, are coming which will witness a real change in the angle of vision; and it should not have been engaged in what would have been a profitless task of discussing a scheme of readjustment, did it not believe that the Indians were within measurable distance of the dawn of a new day for India. The journal has urged a sensible addition to the number of Indian members of the Executive Councils, but how are they to be appointed? Here, again, a suggestion has been made which deserves consideration. Popular opinion ought to have a definite and recognised voice in the making of these appointments; and the paper follows in this matter the official lead set by Lord Crewe himself. He formulated a panel for the selection by Government of Indian members to the Council of India, the panel being elected by the Legislative Council, the Secretary of State making his appointment from among the gentlemen included in the panel. Might not there be a similar panel, consisting of twice the number of members required, constituted by the votes of the Legislative Councils concerned, the Government making the appointment from among the names thus submitted? The appointments will continue to rest with the Government, but the popular voice will determine the area of selection. Unworthy men



would be excluded and the popular voice would point out the representatives whom the people would like to be associated in the highest concerns of the administration. If in appointing members to the highest Council in the Indian Empire, this principle was deemed admissible by the Secretary of State, there is no reason why it should not apply to the election of members to Executive Councils in this country.

740. Referring to a statement in Lord MacDonnell's letter to the *Times* that the *Bengalee* and the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* now question the utility of Executive Councils, the *Bengalee* wonders who misrepresented the journals in this fashion. These two papers have been their most strenuous advocate and have again and again urged that they are an advance upon the present system of one-man government, and that they represent the beginnings of government by discussion in place of government by compulsion. It may not be out of place to recall the fact that when Sir Edward Baker went on leave, the journal said that the ablest Lieutenant-Governor who ever was placed in charge of Bengal had failed and that the fact proved that Bengal had outgrown the status of a Lieutenant-Governorship and that it was necessary to raise it to a Presidency Government. It was gratifying to find that this view prevailed. However, the distorted version wired to London shows that mendacity in the purveying of news to the English Press is still a recognised practice; and notwithstanding all that has been heard regarding the change in the angle of vision, the point of view of some newspaper correspondents remains unchanged. Their angle of vision is the same now as before the war, and will be the same as long as they will have eyes to see and to observe. Lying is a fine art with some, and the practice of mendacity among a class of writers has a fascination which is inconceivable to the uninitiated.

741. Referring to an article in an English paper (the *Evening Standard*) regarding the better understanding brought about by the war between the younger representatives of the British and Indian races at Cambridge, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that the war is bringing about remarkable changes; it is breaking down barriers that twelve months ago seemed almost insurmountable to all but convinced and unconquerable optimists. The difference is evident here and is making itself felt wherever Indians and Britons come together. The only regret is that it has taken this appalling upheaval to work this wonder.

742. Commenting on an article on this subject, in the *National Review* by Mr. Lovat Fraser, the *Herald* remarks it agrees with the historian when he says that the next five years will be an unusually critical period in the history of British rule in India and Lord Hardinge's successor will be faced with grave difficulties. However, immediately after this Mr. Fraser lays down conditions which spell nothing but sheer disaster. He says that the next Viceroy should not be and need not be a reformer, whatever be the direction of his political creed. *India* points out that Mr. Fraser held very different views in October last, when, in speaking of India's help in the present crisis, he said: "Nobly has she come to our aid and generously must she be repaid in our trust and confidence and freedom when peace dawns again." The journal asks if Mr. Fraser really repented in June what he had written in October or if it was the war that had turned his head. The latter suggestion does not appear to be wholly improbable, for the great journalist solemnly recommends Sir Harcourt Butler as the next Viceroy. The journal expresses its utter surprise at the proposal.

743. It is well known, writes the *Telegraph*, how the outlying Colonies treat Indians, and as it is not desirable at this moment to raise a controversial point the paper only refers to the treatment accorded to Indian emigrants, settlers and visitors by these component parts of the Empire. During the present crisis in the career of this magnificent Empire, India has done the most to help the ruling country and has, in fact, shown the way to the Colonies in doing their duty to the mother-country. She has given unstintingly

BEN ALER,  
9th July 1915

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
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HERALD,  
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TELEGRAPH,  
10th July 1915.

Ourselves and Council Government.

British and Indian students at Cambridge.

The question of the Viceroyalty.

India's place in the Empire



in men and money and is quite willing to give more and even to extricate England from her difficulty if she were called upon to do so frankly and sincerely. No empire in the world, save perhaps China, and certainly not Germany, Austria and Turkey, can furnish as many millions of fighting men as India can, or boasts of as great and almost unlimited resources as she. Yet the rulers have not realised the immense potentialities of this continent, for, if they did, they would at once and unequivocally call upon Indians to do the needful. However, they have not, and perhaps cannot, because they know full well that in the past they might have admitted India into more real partnership in the management of the Empire. It was Sir Krishna Gupta himself while still in office, some three years ago, who told Englishmen that all sections of opinion in India were united in demanding self-government such as obtained in the Colonies. Yes, the privileges granted to the self-governing Colonies of England are the objective of the whole nation, barring perhaps the microscopic minority of irresponsible, misguided and blind youths who probably have set up an impossible and imaginary ideal before them, which is opposed even to common sense. Within the last few months, many important and influential English statesmen have said that Indian demands would have to be looked at from another and far more favourable angle of vision. Something more substantial than these speeches should be done. The journal begs sincerely to urge this on the attention of the rulers in the interests of both communities.

BENGALIEE.  
10th July 1915.

744. The *Bengalee* remarks that at the complimentary banquet at the Hotel Cecil in London, given on the occasion of the retirement of Sir Krishna Govind Gupta, Mr Charles Roberts referred to the "chill of discouragement" noticeable in the minds of some of the Indians. It was due partly no doubt to the death of that illustrious statesman, Mr. Gokhale, who enjoyed in an equal degree the confidence of Indians and of Englishmen and whose powerful personality and convincing logic would, it was hoped, secure valuable concessions after the war. It is due still more to the recent coercive measures of the Government and the practical discouragement of that ebullition of feeling in this country that manifested itself on the outbreak of the war. The idea of securing an equality of status with the Colonies was uppermost in the minds of all Indians, but it found no encouragement at the hands of the Government. This was the main source of the disappointment which Mr. Roberts referred to. As an Under-Secretary of State he had promised a change in the angle of vision towards Indian affairs, and though not occupying the same office, he holds out the same hopes still.

HINDOO PATRIOT.  
12th July 1915.

745. The *Hindoo Patriot* says there was a time when it was the only journal in Bengal which pointed out that the Delhi policy had been inaugurated for the express purpose of "dishing" the Bengalis and that in this matter the professional agitators, who were dancing with joy at the unification of the two Bengals, but were too blind to the reverse side of the picture, did not certainly reflect the views of the sober and thoughtful section of the Indian community. The *Patrika*, however, suspected something, but even this venerable contemporary wrote under considerable restraint and condemned the Delhi "boon" in a faint and faltering tone. Since then it has been stung from time to time by qualms of conscience and has latterly begun to bluntly blurt out now and then that the Delhi policy has been inimical to the best interests of the Bengali community. The *Bengalee*, which has constituted itself the advocate-in-ordinary to Lord Hardinge, actuated by the zeal which is the inseparable characteristic of all renegades, has come forward to take up the cudgels on behalf of the authors of the Delhi policy. What does its laboured defence amount to? It is that Lord Curzon's partition of Bengal was protested against by all Bengalis whose opinion was worth anything. If Lord Hardinge had been content with simply annulling the partition, then the Bengalis would have looked upon him as one of their best benefactors. Unfortunately, however, His Excellency has tacked on to the re-partition, the severance of Bihar and Orissa and the transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi—measures which have been extremely harmful to the position, the prestige and the prospects of the Bengalis. The setting-up of a High Court and a University at Bankipur, which has followed in the train of the constitution of Bihar as



a separate province, coupled with the establishment of a University at Dacca, cannot fail to adversely affect Calcutta and the owners of house property in Calcutta. At the very meeting at which the editor of the *Bengalee* thanked the Government of Lord Hardinge for the Delhi "boon," his foremost lieutenant and occasional rival, Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, made a speech, which, read between the lines, was certainly not indicative of approval of the re-partition in the manner it was effected. The less the *Bengalee* refers to the part it played on this occasion, the better for the reputation of the "lost leader" who had so shamefully betrayed Calcutta for a mess of pottage.

746. Referring to the report of a meeting in support of Imperial Federation, the *Bengalee* says Sir John McCall,

Imperial Federation.

the principal speaker at the meeting was a Colonial. It is well known what the feelings of Colonials have hitherto been in regard to India and Indians. The war, however, has apparently wrought a wonderful change. The loyalty of the people and the magnificent courage and devotion of the Indian troops have demonstrated the worthiness of the people of this country to be the equal partners of a great and federated empire. Even, a Colonial statesman despite his prejudices, is constrained to admit that India must be consulted before a final decision is arrived at in regard to Imperial Federation. By India, is understood the people of India, and if the Government of India is meant, it must be the Government of India in consultation with the people and their representatives. Sir John McCall suggests an Imperial Convention after the close of the war at which India should be represented, it is hoped, not merely by officials, but by the representatives of the people, if need be, chosen by the Legislative Councils. This would impart to the Indian representatives a weight of authority which they would not otherwise possess. It is significant that Lord Sydenham, who presided and supported the argument for Imperial Federation, did not make any suggestion as to India's share in it. Everybody knows that the late Governor of Bombay is a reactionary in Indian politics. He belongs to the school of Lord Curzon rather than that of Lord Hardinge, and in the recent debate in the House of Lords voted against the creation of an Executive Council for the United Provinces. Even he, such as he is, had not a word to say against Sir John McCall's proposal for an Imperial Federation in regard to which India should be consulted, or for the representation of India at the Imperial Convention in which this question is to be discussed. Lord Sydenham's silence is symptomatic of the great transformation that has taken place in British public opinion, even in reactionary circles, in regard to Indian affairs. May it continue and materialize in the recognition of the just rights of the people of India as equal partners of the British Empire in the full and free enjoyment of the status of British citizens.

747. The *Bengalee* is glad to note that the discussion it started regarding the readjustment of the political situation after the war has engaged the attention of its contemporaries. The suggestions of the *Bombay*

The great readjustment and its critics.

*Chronicle* are very much the same as the journal made. Self-government within the Empire is the goal; provincial autonomy the first definite step towards the attainment of the ideal, and provincial autonomy does not imply the independence of the bureaucracy, relieved from the control of the Government of India, but it means the government of the provinces by the representatives of the provinces, responsible to the Legislative Councils. The constitution of the Imperial Council will have to be recast and liberalized. It must be popular and not official in its character, with a preponderance of popular representatives, with larger powers given to them, and with control over the finances. The journal regrets to find that a discordant note has been raised, and that by a patriotic Indian contemporary; and as might be expected, the *Englishman* has jumped at it with all the eagerness of an unexpected find. It is not known in what light the *Patrika* takes the compliment of the *Englishman*. The former does not indeed belong to the type of "agitator-politicians," but to that complacent group which is able to win the applauses of the *Englishman*. What pleases the *Englishman* is that there should be no readjustment of the political situation, no uplifting of the

BENGALURU.  
13th July 1915.

BENGALURU.  
14th July 1915.



political status, no clamour for such a thing; and is the *Patrika* willing to purchase it at such a price, by the surrender of principles and methods for which it has fought for the last fifty years? It is perfectly true that as a community Bengalis suffer from many faults of omission and commission. Is it not obvious, however, that in grappling with famine and pestilence and in dealing with trade, the possession of political power and the control over finance—the very things which the readjustment seeks to bring about—are of the first importance? Indians want political power for the ends of national well-being, so that their trade and commerce may prosper and national needs supplied and national grievances redressed, without reference to extraneous considerations.

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11, CAMAC STREET,  
CALCUTTA,  
*The 17th July 1915.*